

Allied Armor Drives Ahead in France; Red Guns Blasting Warsaw's Suburbs

Thousands Of Nazis Face Entrapment In Baltic

Marshal Konev's
1st Ukraine Armies
Hurdle San River,
Roll Toward Krakow

London, July 29 (AP).—Russian shells thundering in its eastern suburbs today shook Warsaw. German-held capital and half-way house on the road to Berlin, as Red army infantrymen fought within sight of the great city on the west bank of the Vistula River.

Far to the north Gen. Ivan Bagration's first Baltic armies were reported by Berlin to be within 20 miles south of the Gulf of Riga in their race to bottle up from 200,000 to 300,000 troops under Nazi Col. Gen. George Lindemann. These four enemy armies in Estonia and Latvia now were almost encircled in a gigantic Russian trap, Moscow dispatches said.

In southern Poland, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine armies had hurdled the San River on a broad front from captured Przemyśl north to that stream's confluence with the Vistula and were rolling on westward toward Krakow and German Silesia. Other units were nearing the Galician oil fields below Przemyśl and the Carpathian Mountain passes leading to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

375 Miles in Five Weeks

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's first White Russian armies attacking on the east side of the Vistula opposite Warsaw reached that area after a five-week 375-mile offensive begun near Zlobin in White Russia.

Fed mostly by thousands of American-made supply trucks, the Russian columns threatening the Polish citadel, were more than half-way along the road to Berlin, which is 320 airline miles beyond Warsaw.

Rokossovsky's troops now are strung along a 100-mile section of the east bank of the Vistula River below Warsaw after slashing from the southeast through the center of shattered German forces. Cossack horsemen now were savoring their way through three encircled divisions trapped just west of fallen Brest Litovsk on the Bug River, 115 miles east of Warsaw.

Poles, Russians Side by Side
German broadcasts said Rokossovsky's spearheads already had attempted to cross the Vistula south-east of Warsaw but were frustrated. Berlin reported these attempts to pierce the Vistula—last natural defense line before Germany—as early as Thursday, but Moscow has not confirmed this.

Col. Gen. Mikhail I. Kazakov directed the curtain of artillery fire. See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 6.

Navy Officer's Wife Dies in Bridge Leap

Mrs. Eda Louise Williams, lovely 25-year-old wife of a Navy lieutenant, died early yesterday after a 125-foot leap from Taft Bridge to a Rock Creek Park roadway below. Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, District coroner, issued a certificate of suicide late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Williams was the socially prominent daughter of Dr. John W. Burke, one of America's outstanding eye specialists, of 2311 Tracy pl. nw., with whom she and her husband, Lieut. R. E. Williams, have been residing.

The dead woman was identified first by her driver's license and later by Dr. Charles W. Sheerin, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who officiated at her marriage to Lieutenant Williams two years ago. Dr. Sheerin is a brother-in-law of the lieutenant.

She died, police said, at 7:50 a. m., about half a mile from her father's home on the edge of Rock Creek Park.

Dr. Sheerin said that the young woman had been in poor health for some time, and a spokesman for the family stated that her condition had been aggravated by her husband's absence from Washington during recent duty as a naval attaché in Spain. He is now stationed at the Navy Department, since his return to this country two weeks ago. Mrs. Williams' parents are vacationing in New Hampshire.

Fiancee Praying Ace Missing, Homecoming Plans Dashed



LIEUT. COL. F. "GABBY"
GABRESKI

Oil City, Pa., July 29 (AP).—While his home town was planning a joyous homecoming celebration for him, Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, America's top-scoring war pilot credited with shooting down 28 enemy planes, was reported missing in action over Germany today.

A brief message from the War Department said the ace flier has been unreported since July 20. The news came as a great shock to his parents and to friends and neighbors in this northwest Pennsylvania oil town, which was in the midst of its preparations to give Gabreski a fitting welcome when he returned home on a leave of absence. He had been expected "early in August."

At Prairie du Chien, Wis., lovely 20-year-old Kay Cochran, who was to have married Gabreski on his return home, left her packed luggage and her wedding plans and knelt in St. John's Church to pray for the safety of her fiancé.

The grief-stricken girl said quietly to her friends:

"There is nothing I can do but see GABRESKI, Page 2, Column 8.

Escort Craft, 16 Other Jap Vessels Sunk

U. S. Subs Increase
Enemy Ship Losses
In Two Days to 38

Destruction of 17 more Japanese vessels, including one escort craft, by American submarines was reported by the Navy yesterday.

raising to 38 enemy shipping losses announced in two days. The report of the latest bag by the American submarines came only a day after the admiralty in London announced the sinking of 21 enemy craft by British subs in Japanese-controlled waters.

The sinkings raised to 823 the number of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by American subs alone since the bag started. This total includes 871 craft definitely sunk, 37 probably sunk and 115 damaged. Among the vessels definitely destroyed were 53 warships.

Against these losses only 27 American undersea craft have been reported lost since the war began. Where the subs operated in inflicting their latest blows against Jap shipping was not disclosed.

Inclusion of the escort vessel in the bag could indicate that the subs struck at a convoy, probably well within Jap-controlled territory.

One tanker from the swiftly dwindling fleet of Jap fuel-carrying craft was included in the new bag. So severe have been submarine blows against Japan's tanker fleet that the enemy has been reported using vessels built for dry cargo in efforts to keep fuel moving to Japanese bases.

Other vessels in the new bag included 10 cargo ships, 4 cargo transports and a medium-sized transport.

B-29 Losses 'Very Light' In Manchuria

Weather Perfect
As Superforts Hit
Anshan and Tangku,
Port of Tientsin

By George Connery
The center of Japan's military might on Asia's mainland yesterday got its first fearful treatment from America's B-29 Superfortresses, a daylight raid in which our losses were announced as "extremely light."

Coming across from their China bases in perfect flying weather, the big stratosphere planes sought out Tangku, the port for Tientsin and Anshan, located in an area whose military importance to Japan's Asiatic empire cannot be overestimated.

"Huge columns of smoke sprang up from the bombed works at Anshan, and it was estimated it would take 12 months to rebuild the installations," was the word sent out from Twentieth Air Force fields in China after return of the B-29's.

Moderate Opposition
In Washington, it was announced that "observed bombing results were good, against moderate enemy fighter and antiaircraft opposition. The weather was clear with good visibility. The mission was flown from bases in China. Our losses were extremely light."

A diversionary force of B-29's was sent against Chenghsien, bottleneck of the Peiping-Hankow railway in northern Honan province, while the main flight went on to the major Manchurian objectives in the superfortresses' first daylight operation.

It was the third raid for the world's most powerful and damaging aircraft, operated through the Twentieth Air Force along world-wide strategic lines. Previous attacks, against the Japanese islands proper, were aimed at shipyards and steel works. Four planes were lost on the first, but none on the second.

Steel and Coal Area
In smashing at Anshan, the B-29's were going in against the military heart and blood of Japan's continental power. This area produces iron, steel, coal and chemicals, and possibly is as important to the future course of the war as Yawata, target of the two earlier raids.

Anshan itself is the site of the Showa Steel Works, second largest integrated iron and steel plant in the entire Japanese system and a key unit in Japan's industrial development of Manchuria.

Sixty miles south and west of Mukden, it is on the modern, four-track Mukden-Dairen railway, so See MUKDEN, Page 2, Column 1.

150 Fliers Hunt Lost C-54 With D. C. Area Crew

Loss of an Army transport plane with 26 persons aboard, including 18 war casualties, while en route from Scotland to Mitchell Field, New York, was announced yesterday by the War Department.

Four members of the five-man crew are listed as resident of Alexandria, Va., and the fifth, of Arlington. The crew:

Capt. Robert W. Funfhouse, pilot, 800 North Wayne st., Arlington; First Officer Howard R. Latimer, copilot, 521 Bashford Lane, Alexandria; Rayburn Darst, flight engineer, Wellington Villa, Alexandria; Harold E. Holman, 1614 Preston rd., Alexandria; Harry B. Cumberland, radio operator, Beverly Park Gardens, Alexandria.

The plane, a C-54 transport, presumably went down Wednesday morning between Iceland and Newfoundland, the Department said. It was last heard from about 1 a. m. Wednesday and "would have exhausted its gasoline that morning," the announcement declared. A intensive search is still under way.

Aboard the plane were 15 Army and three Navy stretcher cases. The eight other persons aboard included a civilian crew of five and an Army flight nurse. More than 150 planes of the Air Transport Command and the Royal Canadian Air Force have joined in See PLANE, Page 2, Column 1.

'Survivor' of Bombardment



ADVANCING YANKS—who entered the area of a church located in St. Andre de L'Epine in Normandy observed this statue of St. Joseph intact although precariously tilted following a heavy bombardment designed to cover the foot soldiers' advance

OPA Cancels Heavy Tire Certificates

To Reexamine Needs
In Light of New
Priority Ratings

By the Associated Press

The Office of Price Administration has cancelled nearly all outstanding ration certificates for heavy bus and truck tires, effective at midnight last night, so that needs of operators may be reexamined in the light of sharply reduced allocations and new priority ratings.

The agency is making the drastic move, it was learned, because certificates for about 100,000 heavy duty tires are in circulation, while only 60,000 casings will be available in August.

It was understood the cancellation order will apply to all but the relatively few certificates issued in the last few days.

Must Renew Applications
All other operators will be required to file new applications with local ration boards. After preliminary screenings, the forms will be sent to OPA's newly created emergency truck tire ration panels, set up in about 400 key areas.

It will be the job of these panels to apply the stringent priority ratings drawn up by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration. The preference list will govern issuance of all certificates.

There is no assurance that all of the 60,000 tires allocated for August will go to present certificate holders. Other applicants will take precedence if they are engaged in work rated more essential.

Cancellation of outstanding certificates was viewed as mandatory by OPA officials when it became necessary to slash the August quota. See TIRES, Page 2, Column 8.

D. C. Pilot Missing

5 Area Men Killed in Action,
6 Others Reported Wounded

Five Washington area men have been killed in action, a District pilot is missing over Burma and six other men have been wounded, it was learned yesterday.

Killed were:

Lieut. Harold Gibson Payne, Jr., USNR, whose wife, Mrs. Francine Theuesen Payne, lives at 2901 18th st. n.w., killed in action somewhere in the Pacific.

Pfc. James Joseph King, Ranger, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. King, live at 637 Girard st. n.e., killed June 10 in Normandy.

Pfc. Laurence I. Prossie, Jr., USMC, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence I. Prossie, live at 617 7th st. s.w., was killed July 2 at Saipan.

Pfc. Jack Lowe, whose wife, Mrs. Catherine Lowe lives at 1032 N. Stuart st., Arlington, Va., declared dead after previously being reported missing on D-Day in France.

Pfc. Daniel P. Burke, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burke,

Nazi Tanks Slow Thrust At Florence

Final Phase of
Battle Opens
Violently in
Hills to South

Rome, July 29 (AP).—The final phase of the battle for Florence opened violently in the rolling hills to the south today as veteran New Zealanders of the Eighth Army drove to a point just five miles below the historic city and the Germans quickly countered every Allied thrust with strong forces of Tiger tanks.

The German army's south of the Arno River was compressed into a front only 30 miles long which threatened to give way along its entire western end and pave the way for the fall of Florence.

Eighth Army units crowding in on this western segment were able to maintain only minor contact with the enemy, who was forced to flee as the New Zealanders, hammering northeastward from Cerebala to the point 5 miles below Florence, threatened to isolate Nazi troops remaining in an 8-mile-wide wedge between the mouth of the Elsa River and Montelupo to the east.

Converging on City
Eighth Army troops drove to within 2 miles of Empoli, 15 miles west of Florence on the south bank of the Arno, and still other units closed in on Florence from the southeast. South Africans crossed the Greve River 7 miles south of Florence below Impruneta and still other Eighth Army forces won mountain positions 9 miles south-east of the city.

During the night, Germans holding the last ridge between the New Zealanders and the city itself lashed out with two counterattacks, each of company strength, and put two 600-yard dents in the New Zealanders' line in the St. Michele and La Romola areas.

Progress Made Difficult
With a vengeance, the New Zealanders restored the situation early today and moved ahead for further gains, a front dispatch reported, but it added that German Tiger tanks with their long 88 mm. guns operating in ideal rolling defensive country were making the Allied progress difficult.

The situation before the city of Pisa and elsewhere along the American Fifth Army front remained unchanged.

There was evidence of growing tension over the fate of historic Pisa, with American and German artillery continuing to duel across the lower Arno before the city. So far Allied headquarters has given no intimation whether American artillery massed on the south bank of the Arno in the vicinity of Pisa would be ordered to spare the famous leaning tower and the remainder of the city on the north side of the river.

Mines Explode
Within Range
Of George VI

Fifth Army Advance Headquarters in Italy, July 29 (delayed) (AP). Two German mines, stepped on by an American soldier, exploded with a terrific roar today within 300 yards of a table where King George VI of England, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. Fifth Army commander, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York and Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, supreme commander in Italy, were seated.

None of the concussion was American soldiers' attention table, only exploded the mine. The King had just completed an inspection of an impressive display of Fifth Army strength when the explosion occurred.

A Fifth Army spokesman asserted the soldier had walked into an area marked "mines," west of Clark's headquarters. He stepped on an anti-personnel mine which was attached to an anti-tank mine.

The luncheon continued without interruption, but Gen. Clark immediately sent an aide to determine the source of the explosion.

The king earlier was a spectator at the most striking military display he has seen during his six

See GEORGE, Page 2, Column 2.

Bomb Victim?

Prisoners Report Death Of Rommel



FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL

Canisy, France, July 29 (AP).—Captured Germans told a senior American staff officer today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been critically wounded in an Allied air strafing attack, and a French Red Cross worker said they told her he later had died.

The staff officer said captives told him the German commander was wounded near Lisieux, on the British front, two weeks ago when Allied planes shot up his car and wrecked it in a ditch. He said a German captain told him Rommel had been unconscious for six hours and still was in a critical condition in a hospital.

The Red Cross worker, who was with the Germans only day before yesterday, said they told her Rommel was wounded in a bombing near Falaise on the British front and died later in a hospital at Bernay.

This woman, about 40 years old and carrying credentials from the Vichy war ministry for dealing with French prisoners held by the Germans, said the reports of Rommel's death were widespread and accepted as fact by the German troops, many of whom were greatly grieved.

Allied fliers repeatedly have reported shooting up German staff cars on the Normandy front, and See ROMMEL, Page 2, Column 8.

1100 Heavies Blast Reich's No. 1 Refinery

17 Bombers, 6 Fighters
Lost by U.S.; 35 German
Planes Shot Down

London, July 29 (AP).—In a new assault on Germany's dwindling oil resources, more than 1100 American heavies smashed at the Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg today for the second consecutive day in a follow-up to a 1000-plane RAF raid on Stuttgart and Hamburg last night in which the British lost 62 planes to heavy Nazi opposition.

German oil targets have been a top priority in daylight strategic bombing the last three months and in a grinding, methodical attack the American heavies based in Britain and Italy have plastered more than 64 different Nazi oil plants.

Fortresses and Liberators today smashed at the largest synthetic oil plant still producing in Germany. Leuna also is a source of synthetic ammonia nitrates used in explosives.

Other U. S. planes bombed the German port of Bremen. British Mosquitos last night heavily attacked the Russians and Krustpils in Latvia, a war of the storming Red armies.

The day's activity also included strafing of ground targets in Germany and France by American fighters in support of the Normandy forces.

The RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes last night were on high priority industrial targets at Stuttgart, where they rained bombs and incendiaries on engineering and transport centers and vital weapon components factories for the third time in five nights. At Hamburg they pounded factories reconstructing the source of the city.

See AIR, Page 2, Column 7.

Nazi Tanks Forced Back In 100 Duels With Yanks

Twin Thrusts by
Americans Threaten
Enemy Army That
Escaped Coutances

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 29 (AP). Allied armored columns in the western sector continued to advance against stiffening resistance, headquarters announced tonight in Communiqué No. 108.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 29 (AP).—American armor, smashing determined German counterattacks in at least 100 duels with big Tiger tanks, plunged 11 miles south of captured Coutances and 13 miles below St. Lo today in drives which threatened to roll up the enemy's western defenses and were costing him dearly in manpower.

Twin thrusts below Coutances toward Brehal threatened to snare at least some of the Nazis who narrowly escaped from the Coutances pocket.

The German radio began to talk of wholesale Nazi withdrawal along the entire 40-mile western wing of the invasion front even as enemy resistance stiffened and the defense made desperate counterattacks on the American east flank near Tessy-Sur-Vire.

Bag of Prisoners Mounds
In the southernmost penetration of the fifth day of the current American offensive, an armored spearhead moved across the Tessy-Brehal road to within about a mile of the big town of Percy, midway between the Vire River and the sea.

Farther west, another tank column sped down that road through St. Denis Le Gast and Lengronne, less than 6 miles of Brehal, within easy artillery range of the Brehal road hub, through which the Nazis were trying to escape.

100 Tank Duels Fought
The count of German prisoners taken since Tuesday passed 5000, representing elements of seven divisions, and the tally of German tanks destroyed or damaged mounted to 250 claimed by American fighter-bombers alone.

Yet in the area between Tessy and Notre-Dame-de-Cerilly the Germans abandoned caution and sent tanks into battle without regard for casualties.

Some of these were from the battered second panzer division, which pulled out of the static British front below Caen and clashed with the Americans near Tessy.

Others were the stubborn rear guard, and still others were those which had hidden and been passed, then tried to break out. In the triangle between Tessy, Notre-Dame and Canisy, more than 100 tank duels were reported by field dispatches, including more than a dozen in running combats below Le Mesnil Herman. The second panzer division was estimated to have only 60 tanks in fighting shape when it rushed into the battle.

In bitter contests, American Sherman tanks, half-tracks and self-propelled guns finally bested them and pushed on, bringing to 300 square miles the territory overrun by the offensive since Tuesday.

Fighting in Fluid Swirl
The American advance through Lengronne shut off one of the last escape routes for the Germans along the west coast of the Normandy peninsula, threatening to catch more enemy troops, probably including many who got out in the nick of time when the American westward spearhead cut across to the Atlantic below the Seine estuary Friday.

South from armored columns village, the other 60, trapped by coming.

There was no indication the Germans had managed to establish any definite line on which to make a stand. Battlefront reports said the Americans still had not encountered anything in the nature of prepared defenses.

By the same token, there was little semblance of continuous lines.

See WAR, Page 2, Column 6.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

AFTER HANNEGAN, Hague, Kelly and Flynn got their telephone instructions direct from the President to put across Senator Truman, they found their job complicated by the fact that they had a letter from FDR in disfavoring not only Truman but also Justice Bill Douglas.

Finally, after a lot of inside debate, they decided to take the bull by the horns and make the letter public, even though it only half proved their point. The effect, however, was bad. Delegates accused Hannegan of holding out regarding Douglas. A half-truth, they said, was as good as a lie.

By this time, the grass roots revolt had got alarmingly out of the bosses' control.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, learning that FDR had turned thumbs down on V. P., decided to turn thumbs down on FDR for a fourth term. He started to withdraw his nominating speech and to ask for the midnight intervention of Mayor Wilson Wyatt of Louisville which finally deterred him.

Meanwhile, Mayor Kelly's own Illinois delegation bolted his leadership and refused to go for Truman. Secretary of the Interior Ickes, though a member of the President's Cabinet, led the revolt.

"The only thing I am interested in," Ickes told the Illinois delegation in secret caucus, "is the reelection of Franklin Roosevelt and the nomination of a second man on the ticket who will help him. Henry Wallace is the strongest man at this convention."

Kelly compromised by pledging his Illinois delegates for favorite son Senator Scott Lucas. Later that evening, it began to look as if Ickes was right. As the convention cleared its decks Thursday night of all business except nominating a man for Vice President, the delegates supporters staged a tremendous demonstration. It lasted about 30 minutes.

Timely Adjournment

WALLACE LEADERS had expected that the convention would proceed that night with the Vice Presidential nomination. But as the crowds continued to roil for Wallace, Bob Hannegan came over and whispered to Mayor Kelly. Then they both came over and whispered to convention chairman Sam Jackson.

"You've got to adjourn the convention," said Hannegan.

"This crowd is too pretty well in hand," replied Chairman Jackson. "I can't."

"You're taking orders from me," retorted Hannegan, "and I'm taking orders from the President."

Jackson then banged the gavel, finally moved adjournment. The vote for and against adjournment was close, many believing that the "No" vote for Wallace floor-leader Senator Pepper of Florida started for the rostrum. Had he been quicker had he asked for a roll call, it might have been that the convention would have proceeded to the nomination of a Vice President. In that case, many observers

Switch to Truman

AS THE SECOND BALLOT was about to end, with several States passing Wallace still had 474, with Truman 477½. Shortly before this, White House assistant Gene Casey of Maryland squeezed through the rows of Maine delegates, seated just in front of Maryland. A former football star, Casey is no slyph, but he wormed his bulky frame past each delegate and, one by one, whispered in their ears.

Suddenly the Maine delegation shifted largely for Wallace, switched to Truman. Then Maryland, Casey's own delegation, announced for Truman. Casey originally was appointed to the White House through Henry Wallace, but now he was obeying orders. He did his job well.

One by one, other State delegations fell line. The carefully planned bandwagon rush for Truman was on. Up on the rostrum, they turned off the floor microphones beside each State delegation, so no delegates could protest the switch-over or demand a roll call. Without microphones, their voices would have been drowned out in the roar of the crowd.

Behind the rostrum, Senator Truman, modest, sincerely not seeking the nomination, sat on a box eating a hot dog and drinking a bottle of pop. A voice came over the microphone: "Will the next Vice President of the United States please come to the microphone?"

Truman did not budge. Not until the voice had boomed several times, did he realize it was referring to him.

Back in the Wallace headquarters, his enthusiasts, dejected, almost in tears, fled by to shake his hand. Wallace was the only cheerful one present.

"We've all got to get busy now and work for November 7," he said. "We've got to elect the ticket."

Back at the bosses' headquarters in the Blackstone, some one remarked that it had been hard to defeat Wallace in 1944, when he was cheered, that it was to put him across in 1940, when he was booed.

"Roosevelt giveth, and Roosevelt taketh away," remarked another, as he packed up to return to Washington.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 562,690; previous day, 693,730; week ago, 1,430,170; year ago, 1,224,770; two years ago, 307,500; January 1 to date, 15,712,400; year ago, 16,985,300; two years ago, 60,158,206.

Dow-Jones Stocks			
Stock	High	Low	Close
30 Ind.	146.25	145.50	145.75
30 Rail.	41.88	41.50	41.75
60 Stk.	52.44	52.17	52.28
Transp.	15.75	15.62	15.75
Utilities	15.75	15.62	15.75
2000 Ind.	146.25	145.50	145.75
2000 Rail.	41.88	41.50	41.75
2000 Stk.	52.44	52.17	52.28
2000 Transp.	15.75	15.62	15.75
2000 Utilities	15.75	15.62	15.75

Dow-Jones Bonds			
Bond	High	Low	Close
13A	101.87	101.87	101.87
13B	101.87	101.87	101.87
13C	101.87	101.87	101.87
13D	101.87	101.87	101.87
13E	101.87	101.87	101.87
13F	101.87	101.87	101.87
13G	101.87	101.87	101.87
13H	101.87	101.87	101.87
13I	101.87	101.87	101.87
13J	101.87	101.87	101.87

Offutt Elected Vice President of Morris Plan

By S. Oliver Goodman

A. Scott Offutt, past president of the District Bankers Association, has been elected vice president of the Morris Plan Bank, Washington.

One of the city's best-known bankers and a veteran of 28 years, Mr. Offutt will take over his new position on September 1, according to Linwood P. Hartell, executive vice president of the Morris Plan Bank.

Mr. Offutt was educated in Maryland schools. His first position was as a runner with the old Continental Trust Co., where he stayed for two years and was advanced to receiving teller. In 1918 he became associated with the National Capital Bank as a teller.

Two years later he went to the City Bank, where he was first elected assistant cashier, then manager of branches, and in 1931 was made a vice president and a member of the board of directors. He has been with City Bank since.

Mr. Offutt was president of the District Bankers Association for the year ended June, 1944, and formerly held many other high positions in the association. A Mason, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Woodmen of the World, Washington Board of Trade, American Institute of Banking and the Columbia Country Club.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Hollingsworth Promoted

Roger P. Hollingsworth, an assistant trust officer of National Metropolitan Bank, has been elevated to trust officer, succeeding the late Stanley D. Willis. Mr. Hollingsworth has been with the bank nearly 30 years, most of which was with its trust department.

Born in Washington, he was graduated from Central High and George Washington University Law Schools. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and a director of West Bros. Brick Co., Hugh Kelly Co., Magruder, Inc., and Children's Hospital.

Local Produce

Eggs and Live Poultry

EGGS—Market firm; receipts light; prices nominally unchanged. Current prices: 12-pack, 25¢; 18-pack, 35¢; 24-pack, 45¢; 30-pack, 55¢; 36-pack, 65¢; 42-pack, 75¢; 48-pack, 85¢; 54-pack, 95¢; 60-pack, 1.05; 66-pack, 1.15; 72-pack, 1.25; 78-pack, 1.35; 84-pack, 1.45; 90-pack, 1.55; 96-pack, 1.65; 102-pack, 1.75; 108-pack, 1.85; 114-pack, 1.95; 120-pack, 2.05; 126-pack, 2.15; 132-pack, 2.25; 138-pack, 2.35; 144-pack, 2.45; 150-pack, 2.55; 156-pack, 2.65; 162-pack, 2.75; 168-pack, 2.85; 174-pack, 2.95; 180-pack, 3.05; 186-pack, 3.15; 192-pack, 3.25; 198-pack, 3.35; 204-pack, 3.45; 210-pack, 3.55; 216-pack, 3.65; 222-pack, 3.75; 228-pack, 3.85; 234-pack, 3.95; 240-pack, 4.05; 246-pack, 4.15; 252-pack, 4.25; 258-pack, 4.35; 264-pack, 4.45; 270-pack, 4.55; 276-pack, 4.65; 282-pack, 4.75; 288-pack, 4.85; 294-pack, 4.95; 300-pack, 5.05; 306-pack, 5.15; 312-pack, 5.25; 318-pack, 5.35; 324-pack, 5.45; 330-pack, 5.55; 336-pack, 5.65; 342-pack, 5.75; 348-pack, 5.85; 354-pack, 5.95; 360-pack, 6.05; 366-pack, 6.15; 372-pack, 6.25; 378-pack, 6.35; 384-pack, 6.45; 390-pack, 6.55; 396-pack, 6.65; 402-pack, 6.75; 408-pack, 6.85; 414-pack, 6.95; 420-pack, 7.05; 426-pack, 7.15; 432-pack, 7.25; 438-pack, 7.35; 444-pack, 7.45; 450-pack, 7.55; 456-pack, 7.65; 462-pack, 7.75; 468-pack, 7.85; 474-pack, 7.95; 480-pack, 8.05; 486-pack, 8.15; 492-pack, 8.25; 498-pack, 8.35; 504-pack, 8.45; 510-pack, 8.55; 516-pack, 8.65; 522-pack, 8.75; 528-pack, 8.85; 534-pack, 8.95; 540-pack, 9.05; 546-pack, 9.15; 552-pack, 9.25; 558-pack, 9.35; 564-pack, 9.45; 570-pack, 9.55; 576-pack, 9.65; 582-pack, 9.75; 588-pack, 9.85; 594-pack, 9.95; 600-pack, 10.05; 606-pack, 10.15; 612-pack, 10.25; 618-pack, 10.35; 624-pack, 10.45; 630-pack, 10.55; 636-pack, 10.65; 642-pack, 10.75; 648-pack, 10.85; 654-pack, 10.95; 660-pack, 11.05; 666-pack, 11.15; 672-pack, 11.25; 678-pack, 11.35; 684-pack, 11.45; 690-pack, 11.55; 696-pack, 11.65; 702-pack, 11.75; 708-pack, 11.85; 714-pack, 11.95; 720-pack, 12.05; 726-pack, 12.15; 732-pack, 12.25; 738-pack, 12.35; 744-pack, 12.45; 750-pack, 12.55; 756-pack, 12.65; 762-pack, 12.75; 768-pack, 12.85; 774-pack, 12.95; 780-pack, 13.05; 786-pack, 13.15; 792-pack, 13.25; 798-pack, 13.35; 804-pack, 13.45; 810-pack, 13.55; 816-pack, 13.65; 822-pack, 13.75; 828-pack, 13.85; 834-pack, 13.95; 840-pack, 14.05; 846-pack, 14.15; 852-pack, 14.25; 858-pack, 14.35; 864-pack, 14.45; 870-pack, 14.55; 876-pack, 14.65; 882-pack, 14.75; 888-pack, 14.85; 894-pack, 14.95; 900-pack, 15.05; 906-pack, 15.15; 912-pack, 15.25; 918-pack, 15.35; 924-pack, 15.45; 930-pack, 15.55; 936-pack, 15.65; 942-pack, 15.75; 948-pack, 15.85; 954-pack, 15.95; 960-pack, 16.05; 966-pack, 16.15; 972-pack, 16.25; 978-pack, 16.35; 984-pack, 16.45; 990-pack, 16.55; 996-pack, 16.65; 1002-pack, 16.75; 1008-pack, 16.85; 1014-pack, 16.95; 1020-pack, 17.05; 1026-pack, 17.15; 1032-pack, 17.25; 1038-pack, 17.35; 1044-pack, 17.45; 1050-pack, 17.55; 1056-pack, 17.65; 1062-pack, 17.75; 1068-pack, 17.85; 1074-pack, 17.95; 1080-pack, 18.05; 1086-pack, 18.15; 1092-pack, 18.25; 1098-pack, 18.35; 1104-pack, 18.45; 1110-pack, 18.55; 1116-pack, 18.65; 1122-pack, 18.75; 1128-pack, 18.85; 1134-pack, 18.95; 1140-pack, 19.05; 1146-pack, 19.15; 1152-pack, 19.25; 1158-pack, 19.35; 1164-pack, 19.45; 1170-pack, 19.55; 1176-pack, 19.65; 1182-pack, 19.75; 1188-pack, 19.85; 1194-pack, 19.95; 1200-pack, 20.05; 1206-pack, 20.15; 1212-pack, 20.25; 1218-pack, 20.35; 1224-pack, 20.45; 1230-pack, 20.55; 1236-pack, 20.65; 1242-pack, 20.75; 1248-pack, 20.85; 1254-pack, 20.95; 1260-pack, 21.05; 1266-pack, 21.15; 1272-pack, 21.25; 1278-pack, 21.35; 1284-pack, 21.45; 1290-pack, 21.55; 1296-pack, 21.65; 1302-pack, 21.75; 1308-pack, 21.85; 1314-pack, 21.95; 1320-pack, 22.05; 1326-pack, 22.15; 1332-pack, 22.25; 1338-pack, 22.35; 1344-pack, 22.45; 1350-pack, 22.55; 1356-pack, 22.65; 1362-pack, 22.75; 1368-pack, 22.85; 1374-pack, 22.95; 1380-pack, 23.05; 1386-pack, 23.15; 1392-pack, 23.25; 1398-pack, 23.35; 1404-pack, 23.45; 1410-pack, 23.55; 1416-pack, 23.65; 1422-pack, 23.75; 1428-pack, 23.85; 1434-pack, 23.95; 1440-pack, 24.05; 1446-pack, 24.15; 1452-pack, 24.25; 1458-pack, 24.35; 1464-pack, 24.45; 1470-pack, 24.55; 1476-pack, 24.65; 1482-pack, 24.75; 1488-pack, 24.85; 1494-pack, 24.95; 1500-pack, 25.05; 1506-pack, 25.15; 1512-pack, 25.25; 1518-pack, 25.35; 1524-pack, 25.45; 1530-pack, 25.55; 1536-pack, 25.65; 1542-pack, 25.75; 1548-pack, 25.85; 1554-pack, 25.95; 1560-pack, 26.05; 1566-pack, 26.15; 1572-pack, 26.25; 1578-pack, 26.35; 1584-pack, 26.45; 1590-pack, 26.55; 1596-pack, 26.65; 1602-pack, 26.75; 1608-pack, 26.85; 1614-pack, 26.95; 1620-pack, 27.05; 1626-pack, 27.15; 1632-pack, 27.25; 1638-pack, 27.35; 1644-pack, 27.45; 1650-pack, 27.55; 1656-pack, 27.65; 1662-pack, 27.75; 1668-pack, 27.85; 1674-pack, 27.95; 1680-pack, 28.05; 1686-pack, 28.15; 1692-pack, 28.25; 1698-pack, 28.35; 1704-pack, 28.45; 1710-pack, 28.55; 1716-pack, 28.65; 1722-pack, 28.75; 1728-pack, 28.85; 1734-pack, 28.95; 1740-pack, 29.05; 1746-pack, 29.15; 1752-pack, 29.25; 1758-pack, 29.35; 1764-pack, 29.45; 1770-pack, 29.55; 1776-pack, 29.65; 1782-pack, 29.75; 1788-pack, 29.85; 1794-pack, 29.95; 1800-pack, 30.05; 1806-pack, 30.15; 1812-pack, 30.25; 1818-pack, 30.35; 1824-pack, 30.45; 1830-pack, 30.55; 1836-pack, 30.65; 1842-pack, 30.75; 1848-pack, 30.85; 1854-pack, 30.95; 1860-pack, 31.05; 1866-pack, 31.15; 1872-pack, 31.25; 1878-pack, 31.35; 1884-pack, 31.45; 1890-pack, 31.55; 1896-pack, 31.65; 1902-pack, 31.75; 1908-pack, 31.85; 1914-pack, 31.95; 1920-pack, 32.05; 1926-pack, 32.15; 1932-pack, 32.25; 1938-pack, 32.35; 1944-pack, 32.45; 1950-pack, 32.55; 1956-pack, 32.65; 1962-pack, 32.75; 1968-pack, 32.85; 1974-pack, 32.95; 1980-pack, 33.05; 1986-pack, 33.15; 1992-pack, 33.25; 1998-pack, 33.35; 2004-pack, 33.45; 2010-pack, 33.55; 2016-pack, 33.65; 2022-pack, 33.75; 2028-pack, 33.85; 2034-pack, 33.95; 2040-pack, 34.05; 2046-pack, 34.15; 2052-pack, 34.25; 2058-pack, 34.35; 2064-pack, 34.45; 2070-pack, 34.55; 2076-pack, 34.65; 2082-pack, 34.75; 2088-pack, 34.85; 2094-pack, 34.95; 2100-pack, 35.05; 2106-pack, 35.15; 2112-pack, 35.25; 2118-pack, 35.35; 2124-pack, 35.45; 2130-pack, 35.55; 2136-pack, 35.65; 2142-pack, 35.75; 2148-pack, 35.85; 2154-pack, 35.95; 2160-pack, 36.05; 2166-pack, 36.15; 2172-pack, 36.25; 2178-pack, 36.35; 2184-pack, 36.45; 2190-pack, 36.55; 2196-pack, 36.65; 2202-pack, 36.75; 2208-pack, 36.85; 2214-pack, 36.95; 2220-pack, 37.05; 2226-pack, 37.15; 2232-pack, 37.25; 2238-pack, 37.35; 2244-pack, 37.45; 2250-pack, 37.55; 2256-pack, 37.65; 2262-pack, 37.75; 2268-pack, 37.85; 2274-pack, 37.95; 2280-pack, 38.05; 2286-pack, 38.15; 2292-pack, 38.25; 2298-pack, 38.35; 2304-pack, 38.45; 2310-pack, 38.55; 2316-pack, 38.65; 2322-pack, 38.75; 2328-pack, 38.85; 2334-pack, 38.95; 2340-pack, 39.05; 2346-pack, 39.15; 2352-pack, 39.25; 2358-pack, 39.35; 2364-pack, 39.45; 2370-pack, 39.55; 2376-pack, 39.65; 2382-pack, 39.75; 2388-pack, 39.85; 2394-pack, 39.95; 2400-pack, 40.05; 2406-pack, 40.15; 2412-pack, 40.25; 2418-pack, 40.35; 2424-pack, 40.45; 2430-pack, 40.55; 2436-pack, 40.65; 2442-pack, 40.75; 2448-pack, 40.85; 2454-pack, 40.95; 2460-pack, 41.05; 2466-pack, 41.15; 2472-pack, 41.25; 2478-pack, 41.35; 2484-pack, 41.45; 2490-pack, 41.55; 2496-pack, 41.65; 2502-pack, 41.75; 2508-pack, 41.85; 2514-pack, 41.95; 2520-pack, 42.05; 2526-pack, 42.15; 2532-pack, 42.25; 2538-pack, 42.35; 2544-pack, 42.45; 2550-pack, 42.55; 2556-pack, 42.65; 2562-pack, 42.75; 2568-pack, 42.85; 2574-pack, 42.95; 2580-pack, 43.05; 2586-pack, 43.15; 2592-pack, 43.25; 2598-pack, 43.35; 2604-pack, 43.45; 2610-pack, 43.55; 2616-pack, 43.65; 2622-pack, 43.75; 2628-pack, 43.85; 2634-pack, 43.95; 2640-pack, 44.05; 2646-pack, 44.15; 2652-pack, 44.25; 2658-pack, 44.35; 2664-pack, 44.45; 2670-pack, 44.55; 2676-pack, 44.65; 2682-pack, 44.75; 2688-pack, 44.85; 2694-pack, 44.95; 2700-pack, 45.05; 2706-pack, 45.15; 2712-pack, 45.25; 2718-pack, 45.35; 2724-pack, 45.45; 2730-pack, 45.55; 2736-pack, 45.65; 2742-pack, 45.75; 2748-pack, 45.85; 2754-pack, 45.95; 2760-pack, 46.05; 2766-pack, 46.15; 2772-pack, 46.25; 2778-pack, 46.35; 2784-pack, 46.45; 2790-pack, 46.55; 2796-pack, 46.65; 2802-pack, 46.75; 2808-pack, 46.85; 2814-pack, 46.95; 2820-pack, 47.05; 2826-pack, 47.15; 2832-pack, 47.25; 2838-pack, 47.35; 2844-pack, 47.45; 2850-pack, 47.55; 2856-pack, 47.65; 2862-pack, 47.75; 2868-pack, 47.85; 2874-pack, 47.95; 2880-pack, 48.05; 2886-pack, 48.15; 2892-pack, 48.25; 2898-pack, 48.35; 2904-pack, 48.45; 2910-pack, 48.55; 2916-pack, 48.65; 2922-pack, 48.75; 2928-pack, 48.85; 2934-pack, 48.95; 2940-pack, 49.05; 2946-pack, 49.15; 2952-pack, 49.25; 2958-pack, 49.35; 2964-pack, 49.45; 2970-pack, 49.55; 2976-pack, 49.65; 2982-pack, 49.75; 2988-pack, 49.85; 2994-pack, 49.95; 3000-pack, 50.05; 3006-pack, 50.15; 3012-pack, 50.25; 3018-pack, 50.35; 3024-pack, 50.45; 3030-pack, 50.55; 3036-pack, 50.65; 3042-pack, 50.75; 3048-pack, 50.85; 3054-pack, 50.95; 3060-pack, 51.05; 3066-pack, 51.15; 3072-pack, 51.25; 3078-pack, 51.35; 3084-pack, 51.45; 3090-pack, 51.55; 3096-pack, 51.65; 3102-pack, 51.75; 3108-pack, 51.85; 3114-pack, 51.95; 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3792-pack, 63.25; 3798-pack, 63.35; 3804-pack, 63.45; 3810-pack, 63.55; 3816-pack, 63.65; 3822-pack, 63.75; 3828-pack, 63.85; 3834-pack, 63.95; 3840-pack, 64.05; 3846-pack, 64.15; 3852-pack, 64.25; 3858-pack, 64.35; 3864-pack, 64.45; 3870-pack, 64.55; 3876-pack, 64.65; 3882-pack, 64.75; 3888-pack, 64.85; 3894-pack, 64.95; 3900-pack, 65.05; 3906-pack, 65.15; 3912-pack, 65.25; 3918-pack, 65.35; 3924-pack, 65.45; 3930-pack, 65.55; 3936-pack, 65.65; 3942-pack, 65.75; 3948-pack, 65.85; 3954-pack, 65.95

"I'd Rather Be Night Than Day" is the title of George V. Verrill's new book, "Night and Day," published by the G. P. Putnam Sons. The book is a collection of short stories and is a must-read for anyone who is interested in the life of a writer. The book is available in paperback for 45¢ and in hardcover for \$1.50.

Allied Armor Drives Ahead in France; Red Guns Blasting Warsaw's Suburbs

Thousands Of Nazis Face Entrapment In Baltic

Marshal Konev's 1st Ukraine Armies Hurdle San River, Roll Toward Krakow

London, July 29 (AP).—Russian shells thundering in its eastern suburbs today shook Warsaw. German-held capital and half-way house on the road to Berlin, as Red army infantrymen fought within sight of the great city on the west bank of the Vistula River.

Far to the north Gen. Ivan Bagration's first Baltic armies were reported by Berlin to be within 20 miles south of the Gulf of Riga in their race to bottle up from 200,000 to 300,000 troops under Nazi Col. Gen. George Lindemann. These four enemy armies in Estonia and Latvia now were almost encircled in a gigantic Russian trap, Moscow dispatches said.

In southern Poland, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army had hurdled the San River on a broad front from captured Przemyśl north to that stream's confluence with the Vistula and were rolling on westward toward Krakow and German Silesia. Other units were nearing the Galician oil fields below Przemyśl and the Carpathian Mountain passes leading to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

375 Miles in Five Weeks
Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's first White Russian armies attacking on the east side of the Vistula opposite Warsaw reached that area after a five-week 375-mile offensive begun near Zhitobin in White Russia.

Fed mostly by thousands of American-made supply trucks, the Russian columns threatening the Polish citadel, were more than half-way along the road to Berlin, which is 320 airline miles beyond Warsaw.

Rokossovsky's troops now were strung along a 100-mile section of the east bank of the Vistula River below Warsaw after slashing from the southeast through the center of battered German forces. Cossack horsemen now were savoring their way through three encircled divisions trapped just west of fallen Brest Litovsk on the Bug River, 115 miles east of Warsaw.

Poles, Russians Side by Side
German broadcasts said Rokossovsky's spearheads already had attempted to cross the Vistula southeast of Warsaw but were frustrated. Berlin reported these attempts to pierce the Vistula—last natural defense line before Germany—as early as Thursday, but Moscow has not confirmed this.

Col. Gen. Mikhail I. Kazakov directed the curtain of artillery fire See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 6.

Navy Officer's Wife Dies in Bridge Leap

Mrs. Eda Louise Williams, lovely 25-year-old wife of a Navy lieutenant, died early yesterday after a 125-foot leap from Taft Bridge to a Rock Creek Parkway below.

Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, District coroner, issued a certificate of suicide late in the afternoon. Mrs. Williams was the socially prominent daughter of Dr. John W. Burke, one of America's outstanding eye specialists, of 2311 Tracy pl. nw., with whom she and her husband, Lieut. R. E. Williams, have been residing.

The dead woman was identified first by her driver's license and later by Dr. Charles W. Sheerin, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who officiated at her marriage to Lieutenant Williams two years ago. Dr. Sheerin is a brother-in-law of the lieutenant.

She died, police said, at 7:30 a. m., about half a mile from her father's home on the edge of Rock Creek Park.

Dr. Sheerin said that the young woman had been in poor health for some time, and a spokesman for the family stated that her condition had been aggravated by her husband's absence from Washington during recent duty as a naval attaché in Spain. He is now stationed at the Navy Department, since his return to this country two weeks ago. Mrs. Williams' parents are vacationing in New Hampshire.

Fiancee Praying Ace Missing, Homecoming Plans Dashed



LIEUT. COL. F. "GABBY" GABRESKI

Oil City, Pa., July 29 (AP).—While his home town was planning a joyous homecoming celebration for him, Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, America's top-scoring war pilot credited with shooting down 23 enemy planes, was reported missing in action over Germany today.

A brief message from the War Department said the ace flier has been unreported since July 20. The news came as a great shock to his parents and to friends and neighbors in this northwest Pennsylvania oil town, which was in the midst of its preparations to give Gabreski a fitting welcome when he returned home on a leave of absence. He had been expected "early in August."

At Prairie du Chien, Wis., lovely 20-year-old Kay Cochran, who was to have married Gabreski on his return home, left her packed luggage and her wedding plans and knelt in St. John's Church to pray for the safety of his fiancé.

The grief-stricken girl said quietly to her friends:

"There is nothing I can do but See GABRESKI, Page 2, Column 8.

Escort Craft, 16 Other Jap Vessels Sunk

U. S. Subs Increase Enemy Ship Losses In Two Days to 38

Destruction of 17 more Japanese vessels, including one escort craft, by American submarines was reported by the Navy yesterday, raising to 38 enemy shipping losses announced in two days.

The report of the latest bag by the American submarines came only a day after the admiralty in London announced the sinking of 21 enemy craft by British subs in Japanese controlled waters.

The sinkings raised to 823 the number of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by American subs alone since the war started. This total includes 671 craft definitely sunk, 37 probably sunk and 115 damaged. Among the vessels definitely destroyed were 53 warships.

Against these losses only 27 American undersea craft have been reported lost since the war began.

Where the subs operated in inflicting their latest blows against Jap shipping was not disclosed. Inclusion of the escort vessel in the bag could indicate that the subs struck at a convey, probably well within Jap controlled territory.

One tanker from the swiftly dwindling fleet of Jap fuel-carrying craft was included in the new bag. So severe have been submarine blows against Japan's tanker fleet that the enemy has been reported using vessels built for dry cargo in efforts to keep fuel moving to Japanese bases.

Other vessels in the new bag included 10 cargo ships, 4 cargo transports and a medium-sized transport.

B-29 Losses 'Very Light' In Manchuria

Weather Perfect As Superforts Hit Anshan and Tangku, Port of Tientsin

By George Connery
The center of Japan's military might on Asia's mainland yesterday got its first fearful treatment from America's B-29 Superfortresses, a daylight raid in which our losses were announced as "extremely light."

Coming across from their China bases in perfect flying weather, the big stratosphere planes sought out Tangku, the port for Tientsin and Anshan, located in an area whose military importance to Japan's Asiatic empire cannot be overestimated.

"Huge columns of smoke sprang up from the bombed works at Anshan, and it was estimated it would take 12 months to rebuild the installations," was the word sent out from Twentieth Air Force fields in China after return of the B-29's.

Moderate Opposition
In Washington, it was announced that "observed bombing results were good, against moderate enemy fighter and antiaircraft opposition. The weather was clear with good visibility. The mission was flown from bases in China. Our losses were extremely light."

A diversionary force of B-29's was sent against Chengtsien, bottleneck of the Peiping-Hankow railway in northern Honan province, while the main flight went on to the major Manchurian objectives in the superfortresses' first daylight operation.

It was the third raid for the world's most powerful and damaging aircraft, operated through the Twentieth Air Force along worldwide strategic lines. Previous attacks, against the Japanese islands proper, were aimed at shipyards and steel works. Four planes were lost on the first, but none on the second.

Steel and Coal Areas
In smashing at Anshan, the B-29s were going in against the military heart and blood of Japan's continental power. This area produces iron, steel, coal and chemicals, and possibly is as important to the future course of the war as Yawata, target of the two earlier raids.

Anshan itself is the site of the Showa Steel Works, second largest integrated iron and steel plant in the entire Japanese system and a key unit in Japan's industrial development of Manchuria.

Sixty miles south and west of Mukden, it is on the modern, four-track Mukden-Dairen railway, so See MUKDEN, Page 2, Column 1.

150 Fliers Hunt Lost C-54 With D. C. Area Crew

Loss of an Army transport plane with 26 persons aboard, including 18 war casualties, while en route from Scotland to Mitchell Field, New York, was announced yesterday by the War Department.

Four members of the five-man crew are listed as resident of Alexandria, Va., and the fifth, of Arlington. The crew:

Capt. Robert W. Funzhauser, pilot, 800 North Wayne st., Arlington; First Officer Howard R. Lattimer, copilot, 321 Bashford Lane, Alexandria; Rayburn Darst, flight engineer, Wellington Villa, Alexandria; Harold E. Holman, 1614 Preston rd., Alexandria; Harry B. Cumberland, radio operator, Beverly Park Gardens, Alexandria.

The plane, a C-54 transport, presumably went down Wednesday morning between Iceland and Newfoundland, the Department said. It was last heard from about 1 a. m. Wednesday and "would have exhausted its gasoline that morning," the announcement declared. "An intensive search is still under way."

Aboard the plane were 15 Army and three Navy stretcher cases. The eight other persons aboard included a civilian crew of five and an Army flight nurse. More than 150 planes of the Air Transport Command and the Royal Canadian Air Force have joined in the search. See PLANE, Page 2, Column 3.

'Survivor' of Bombardment



ADVANCING YANKS—who entered the area of a church located in St. Andre de L'Epine in Normandy observed this statue of St. Joseph intact although precariously tilted following a heavy bombardment designed to cover the foot soldiers' advance

OPA Cancels Heavy Tire Certificates

To Reexamine Needs In Light of New Priority Ratings

By the Associated Press
The Office of Price Administration has cancelled nearly all outstanding ration certificates for heavy bus and truck tires, effective at midnight last night, so that needs of operators may be reexamined in the light of sharply reduced allocations and new priority ratings.

The agency is making the drastic move, it was learned, because certificates for about 100,000 heavy duty tires are in circulation, while only 60,000 casings will be available in August.

It was understood the cancellation order will apply to all but the relatively few certificates issued in the last few days.

Must Renew Applications
All other operators will be required to file new applications with local ration boards. After preliminary screenings, the forms will be sent to OPA's newly created emergency truck tire ration panels, set up in about 400 key areas.

It will be the job of these panels to apply the stringent priority ratings drawn up by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration. The preference list will govern issuance of all certificates.

There is no assurance that all of the 60,000 tires allocated for August will go to present certificate holders. Other applicants will take precedence if they are engaged in work rated more essential. Cancellation of outstanding certificates was viewed as mandatory by OPA officials when it became necessary to slash the August quota. See TIRES, Page 2, Column 8.

D. C. Pilot Missing

5 Area Men Killed in Action, 6 Others Reported Wounded

Five Washington area men have been killed in action, a District pilot is missing over Burma and six other men have been wounded, it was learned yesterday.

Killed were:
Lieut. Harold Gilson Payne, Jr., USNR, whose wife, Mrs. Francine Thueau Payne, lives at 2901 18th st. nw., killed in action somewhere in the Pacific.

Pfc. James Joseph King, Ranger, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. King, live at 637 Girard st. ne., killed June 10 in Normandy.

Pfc. Laurence I. Prossie, Jr., USMC, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence I. Prossie, live at 617 7th st. sw., was killed July 2 at Saipan.

Pfc. Jack Lowe, whose wife, Mrs. Catherine Lowe lives at 1032 N. Stuart st., Arlington, Va., declared dead after previously being reported missing on D-Day in France.

Pfc. Daniel P. Burke, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burke,

Stiff Battle On Jobless Pay Is Predicted

Congress to Grapple With Reconversion Problems Tuesday

Congress, pledged to start work Tuesday on legislation to return the Nation to peacetime production when the war is over, faces a stiff battle over unemployment compensation, Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.) predicted yesterday.

George, coauthor of one of the Senate's reconversion bills, said the States' rights issue will loom large in the coming struggle. He said it would be comparatively easy to reconcile any differences about other phases of reconversion, such as surplus property, but warned that most of the States would fight any attempts to Federalize their employment systems and unemployment benefits.

Sure To Need It
"We know we must have this reconversion legislation, George said. "We're sure to need it in the future, and we might need it very quickly indeed."

George said he was prepared to give the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which is scheduled to meet Tuesday to consider reconversion, a new draft of a bill dealing with disposal of war plants and surplus material.

"Only real point of controversy," George asserted, "will be unemployment compensation—how much, how long, and whether State or Federal administration."

A bill introduced in the Senate by Senators Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) would put administration of these special postwar unemployment benefits in the hands of the State. See CONGRESS, Page 2, Column 8.

Nazi Tanks Slow Thrust At Florence

Final Phase of Battle Opens Violently in Hills to South

Rome, July 29 (AP).—The final phase of the battle for Florence opened violently in the rolling hills to the south today as veteran New Zealanders of the Eighth Army drove to a point just five miles below the historic city and the Germans quickly countered every Allied thrust with strong forces of Tiger tanks.

The German army's south of the Arno River was compressed into a front only 30 miles long which threatened to give way along its entire western end and pave the way for the fall of Florence.

Eighth Army units crowding in on this western segment were able to maintain only minor contact with the enemy, who was forced to flee as the New Zealanders, hammering northeastward from Cerbaia to the point 5 miles below Florence, threatened to isolate Nazi troops remaining in an 8-mile-wide wedge between the mouth of the Elsa River and Montepulciano to the east.

Converging on City
Eighth Army troops drove to within 2 miles of Empoli, 15 miles west of Florence on the south bank of the Arno, and still other units closed in on Florence from the southeast. "South Africans crossed the Greve River 7 miles south of Florence below Impruneta and still other Eighth Army forces won mountain positions 9 miles south-east of the city."

During the night, Germans holding the last ridge between the New Zealanders and the city itself lashed out with two counterattacks, each of company strength, and put 2,000 yards of the New Zealanders' line in the St. Michele and La Romola areas.

Progress Made Difficult
With a vengeance, the New Zealanders stored the situation early today and moved ahead for further gains, a front dispatch reported, but it added that German Tiger tanks with their long 88 mm. guns operating in ideal rolling defensive country were making the Allied progress difficult.

The situation before the city of Pisa and elsewhere along the American Fifth Army front remained unchanged. There was evidence of growing tension over the fate of historic Pisa, with American and German artillery continuing to duel across the lower Arno before the city.

So far Allied headquarters has given no intimation whether American artillery massed on the south bank of the Arno in the vicinity of Pisa would be ordered to spare the famous leaning tower and the remainder of the city on the north side of the river.

Mines Explode Within Range Of George VI

Fifth Army Advance Headquarters in Italy, July 29 (delayed).—Two German mines, stepped on by an American soldier, exploded with a terrific roar today within 300 yards of a table where King George VI of England, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. Fifth Army commander, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York and Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, supreme commander in Italy, were at lunch.

Although the concussion was felt clearly at the luncheon table, none of the guests was hurt. The American soldier who inadvertently exploded the mines was killed.

The King had just completed an inspection of an impressive display of Fifth Army strength when the explosion occurred.

A Fifth Army spokesman asserted the soldier had walked into an area marked "mines" west of Clark's headquarters. He stepped on an anti-personnel mine which was attached to an anti-tank mine.

The luncheon continued without interruption, but Gen. Clark immediately sent an aide to determine the source of the explosion.

The king earlier was a spectator at the most striking military display he has seen during his six See GEORGE, Page 2, Column 2.

Bomb Victim? Prisoners Report Death Of Rommel



FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL

Canisy, France, July 29 (AP).—Captured Germans told a senior American staff officer today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been critically wounded in an Allied air strafing attack, and a French Red Cross worker said they told her he later had died.

The staff officer said captives told him the German commander was wounded near Lisleux, on the British front, two weeks ago when Allied planes shot up his car and wrecked it in a ditch. He said a German captain told him Rommel had been unconscious for six hours and still was in a critical condition in a hospital.

The Red Cross worker, who was with the Germans only day before yesterday, said they told her Rommel was wounded in a bombing near Falaise on the British front and died later in a hospital at Bernay.

This woman, about 40 years old and carrying credentials from the Vichy war ministry for dealing with French prisoners held by the Germans, said the reports of Rommel's death were widespread and accepted as fact by the German troops, many of whom were greatly grieved.

Allied fliers repeatedly have reported shooting up German staff cars on the Normandy Front, and See ROMMEL, Page 2, Column 8.

1100 Heavies Blast Reich's No. 1 Refinery

17 Bombers, 6 Fighters Lost by U.S.; 35 German Planes Shot Down

London, July 29 (AP).—In a new assault on Germany's dwindling oil resources, more than 1100 American heavies smashed at the Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg today for the second consecutive day in a follow-up to a 1000-plane RAF raid on Stuttgart and Hamburg last night in which the British lost 62 planes to heavy Nazi opposition.

German oil targets have been a top priority in daylight strategic bombing the last three months and in a grinding, methodical attack the American heavies based in Britain and Italy have plastered more than 64 different Nazi oil plants.

Portresses and Liberators today smashed at the largest synthetic oil plant still producing in Germany. Leuna also is a source of synthetic ammonia nitrates used in explosives.

Bremen Bombed
Other U. S. planes bombed the German port of Bremen. British Mosquitos last night blasted Frankfurt with 4000-pounders. Meanwhile the Russians heavily bombed suburbs of Warsaw, Interburg in East Prussia and Krustpils in Latvia in advance of the storming Red armies.

The day's activity also included strafing of ground targets in Germany and France by American fighters in support of the Normandy forces.

The RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes last night were on high priority industrial targets at Stuttgart, where they rained bombs and incendiaries on engineering and transport centers and vital weapon components factories for the third time in five nights. At Hamburg they pounded factories reconstruct-

See AIR, Page 2, Column 7.

Nazi Tanks Forced Back In 100 Duels With Yanks

Twin Thrusts by Americans Threaten Enemy Army That Escaped Coutances

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 29 (AP). Allied armored columns in the western sector continued to advance against stiffening resistance, headquarters announced tonight in Communiqué No. 108.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 29 (AP).—American armor, smashing determined German counterattacks in at least 100 duels with big Tiger tanks, plunged 11 miles south of captured Coutances and 13 miles below St. Lo today in drives which threatened to roll up the enemy's western defenses and were costing him dearly in manpower.

Twin thrusts below Coutances toward Brehal threatened to snare at least some of the Nazis who narrowly escaped from the Coutances pocket.

The German radio began to talk of wholesale Nazi withdrawal along the entire 40-mile western wing of the invasion front even as enemy resistance stiffened and the defense made desperate counterattacks on the American east flank near Tassy-Sur-Vire.

Bag of Prisoners Mounds
In the southernmost penetration of the fifth day of the current American offensive, an armored spearhead moved across the Tassy-Brehal road to within about a mile of the big town of Percy, midway between the Vire River and the sea.

Farther west, another tank column sped down that road through St. Denis Le Gast and Lengronne, less than 6 miles of Brehal, within easy artillery range of the Brehal road hub, through which the Nazis were trying to escape.

100 Tank Duels Fought
The count of German prisoners taken since Tuesday passed 5000, representing elements of seven divisions, and the tally of German tanks destroyed or damaged mounted to 250 claimed by American fighter-bombers alone.

The enemy loss in captured was expected soon to reach the size of a division, and German dead littered the fields in as-yet-undetermined but considerable numbers. Yet in the area between Tassy and Notre Dame-de-Cenilly the Germans abandoned caution and sent tanks into battle without regard for casualties.

Some of these were from the battered second panzer division, which pulled out of the static British front below Caen and clashed with the Americans near Tassy.

Others were the stubborn rear guard, and still others were those which had hidden and been bypassed, then tried to break out in the triangle between Tassy, Notre Dame and Canisy, more than 100 tank duels were reported by field dispatches, including more than a dozen in running combats below Le Mesnil Herman.

The second panzer division was estimated to have only 80 tanks in fighting shape when it rushed into the battle. In bitter contests, American Sherman tanks, half-tracks and self-propelled guns finally bested them and pushed on, bringing to 300 square miles the territory overrun by the offensive since Tuesday.

Fighting in Fluid Swirl
The American advance through Lengronne shut off one of the last escape routes for the Germans along the west coast of the Normandy peninsula, threatening to catch more enemy troops, probably including many who got out in the nick of time when the American westward spearhead cut across the Atlantic below the Seine estuary Friday.

Two American armored columns were springing this trap by converging on Brehal, one coming south from Coutances to Heyenville, the other southwest through Lengronne.

There was no indication that the Germans had managed to establish any definite line on which to make a stand. Battlefront reports said the Americans still had not encountered anything in the nature of prepared defenses.

By the same token, there was little semblance of continuous lines See WAR, Page 2, Column 6.

The Wa Picks n for Me nder

the twenty-sixth
Afternoon of the District
Kelly and Department of the
phone Legion meeting at the
lower hotel, last night nomi-
nated two candidates for new
commander of the department,
and adopted 15 resolutions, post-
poning until tonight action on 25
resolutions.

Lee R. Pennington, commander
of Department of Justice Post No.
41, and Gale T. Judd, captain of
the National Guard of Honor, were
nominated for the office of com-
mander.

Other nominees included: For
first vice commander, Herbert J.
Jacobi of National Cathedral Post
10, and Harold Hampshire, com-
mander of Government Printing
Office Post 33; for second vice
commander, John H. Houston of
Stephen P. McGroarty Post 27.

Nominations for third vice com-
mander included the names of
Henry F. Hodges and Howard A.
Walker. The name of Maj. Joseph
J. Mallory of Sgt. Jasper Post 13,
now on active duty in Cherbourg,
offered for the office of national
executive committee member, was
tested on the grounds of constitu-
tionalism.

For the better part of an hour
James F. Kehoe, chairman of the
resolutions committee, read 18 re-
solutions, among them 3 which were
tabled for debate today. One re-
solution, asking that Congress be
petitioned to enact laws giving pre-
ferential treatment to veterans in
the sale or lease of surplus Gov-
ernment-owned planes for postwar
airline use, was adopted without a
dissenting vote.

Thirteen membership and other
awards were presented to various
posts in the District department,
and two high school students,
Wanda Ruth Franks, 17, of Cen-
tral High School, of 1815 Mint-
wood pl. nw., the District winner,
and a blind Negro, Vernon But-
ler, 17, freshman at Cardozo High
School, runner up, were given cer-
tificates of merit for their work
as contestants in the National High
School oratorical contest.

More than 1000 persons attended
the second day's sessions.

Federal Communications Com-
mission Attorney J. Fred Johnson,
a candidate for national com-
mander of the Legion; Thomas Owen,
historian, and former National
Commander Harry W. Colmery,
spoke briefly.

MUKDEN

From Page 1

important in supporting Japan's
armies posed in Manchuria.

This area, where the Sino-Jap-
anese troubles came to the sur-
face in 1931, is described as Japan's
"Pittsburgh of the continent."

Long before the open break with
China 13 years ago, Japan and
penetrated here, using pressure
against the Chinese and laying
long-range plans for further ag-
gression.

Now, this steel, iron and chemi-
cal output is fitted closely into
Japanese strategy of a continental
army sustained by the continent's
resources.

Japan followed form in her re-
action. Radio Tokyo came on the
air early with claims that "no
material damage was suffered by
industrial installations, but resi-
dential quarters sustained some
slight damage."

The Japanese also protested that
the raid wasn't legal, as the Jap-
anese government had declared
Manchuria "not a part of the
declared war on the Anglo-American."

While American Air Forces an-
nouncements listed only three
planes raided—Anshan, Aangku
and Chenshien—the Tokyo radio
added two more. It said the area
of Dairien, north of Port Arthur on
the peninsula and Pennshu, im-
portant coal field, also were hit.

Ocean Mullet Transplanted In Fresh Water

Beaufort, N. C., (AP)—Trans-
planting fish from salt to fresh
water is something new in the fish
hatchery field, but here young
mullet are being taken from the
sea, placed first in brackish water
and then in fresh water, and are
growing successfully in these inland
ponds.

Ocean fisherman in Southern
waters find mullet a fat catch, and
the fish and wildlife service of the
Department of the Interior is ex-
perimenting with stocking farm
fish ponds with this food fish. Most
farm fish ponds yield about 200
pounds of fish per acre annually,
but Beaufort experiments with
mullet farming yielded approxi-
mately 3000 pounds per acre in
two years.

The process of changing the
mullet's environment is still experi-
mental, and in spite of the success
with the Beaufort fisheries it is not
yet certain that mullet will grow
in all fresh water areas.

The small mullet must be seized
from the ocean, and put in ponds
where there is microscopic vegeta-
tion for their food supply. To fer-
tilize the vegetation, ducks were
kept on the Beaufort pond.

The mullet is a hardy fish and
is less likely to be injured during
transportation than any other
species. This is believed to be the
first time in this country that the
transfer of a substantial quantity
of a relatively large salt water fish
to fresh water has been done
successfully with aquarium fishes.

Loses Ships, but Not Men
Gloucester, Mass., (AP)—Sixty-
year-old Capt. Frank Rose is both
the luckiest and the most unlucky
skipper at this fishing port. In the
past 12 years, Rose has lost four
ships—but not a single man went
down.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

se., wounded by Japanese mortar
fire in the Battle of Saipan.

Pfc. John Roger Boswell, Jr., in-
fantryman, whose sister, Miss
Florence A. Boswell, lives at 1342
Downing st. ne., wounded in Italy.

Pfc. Kenneth J. Ford, whose
mother, Mrs. Lottie E. Ford, lives
at 50 Maryland ave., Hyattsville,
Md., wounded in the European the-
ater.

Pvt. Alfred E. Taylor, whose
mother, Mrs. Ruth Taylor, lives at
6760 Oxon Hill rd. se.; wounded
July 6 in France.

Private King, 19-year-old Wash-
ington native, was graduated from
St. Anthony's School in June, 1943,
entered the Army the following
September and arrived in England
in April of this year. He leaves,
besides his parents, a brother, Wil-
liam, 17, Requiem high mass will
be said for Private King at 9 a. m.
tomorrow at St. Anthony's Church,
12th and Monroe sts. ne.

Private Prossie, 20 was a gradu-
ate of Jefferson Junior High
School. Before joining the Marines,
he worked as an apprentice machin-
ist at the Navy Yard. He was a
veteran of the Gilbert Islands cam-
paign. Surviving, besides his par-
ents, areon, brother, Donald Lewis
Prossie, and three sisters, Virginia,
Phyllis and Beverly Prossie, all of
the 7th st. address.

Private Lowe, Rockville Native
Private Lowe, 21, was born in
Rockville, Md., and attended high
school there. He worked for the
Government and later for Rose
Bros. in Rosslyn, Va., before enter-
ing the Army. His brother, Pvt.
Frank Lowe, USA, is serving in
Italy.

Private Burke, 22, worked for
the Ace Auto Glass Co. here be-
fore entering the Army. He leaves,
in addition to his parents, two
brothers, Pfc. Thomas W. Burke,
now with the Army in the Pacific,
and John Burke, of Washington;
and a sister, Mrs. Roy Bartlett,
also of Washington.

Lieutenant Reynolds, 25, who
formerly lived at 2006 I st. n.w.,
worked as a plate printer for the Bureau
of Printing and Engraving before
entering the service. He also at-
tended George Washington Uni-
versity.

Carrel Landed on D-Day
Major Carrel, whose father is
with the Inter-American Develop-
ment Commission here, was hit by
a sniper two days after landing with
paratroop liberation forces on D-
Day. A native of Chicago, Ill., he
served at City Hospital in Indian-
apolis, Ind., before entering the
Army.

Private Boswell, 21, holds the
Purple Heart, the Good Conduct
Medal and the Expert Infantryman
Combat Medal. He is a native of
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TIRES

From Page 1

more than 50 per cent below the
July allocation of 135,000 tires.
The cut was made when WPB re-
jected an appeal for more tires for
present quarter needs, saying any
additional diversion of heavy tires
to civilians might slow down mili-
tary operations.

Materials and facilities are avail-
able for boosting production of
large-sized tires, but a shortage of
skilled labor has bottlenecked the
program.

OFA expects its new emergency
panels will be able to handle re-
placements speedily and that there
will be little delay in getting tires
to eligible operators.

GEORGE

From Page 1

days in Italy outside of actual
battle.

Before the luncheon, at tree-
shaded Fifth Army Headquarters,
King George shook hands with all
comers, from generals to GIs.

In simple ceremonies he pre-
sented Gen. Clark with the medal
of an honorary knight of the British
Empire. Medals of honorary com-
panion of the bath went to Maj.
Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of
staff, and Maj. Gen. Geoffrey
Keyes, commander of the second
corps.

Clark, as host, served an elabo-
rate luncheon as Army rations
and the countryside could produce.
In an open-air setting the guests
had cold roast beef, fresh ham,
potatoes, salmon and tuna fish
salads, rolls, cheese, intricately
built jellily cake, watermelon and
American bottled beer.

Finds Train Travelers
Don't Take Off Shoes

Chicago (AP)—The answers to
13 questions and nine measure-
ments taken by an anthropologist
and his wife, who serves as his se-
cretary, point the way to the di-
mensions of the railroad coach seat
of the future.

Paul H. Gebhard of Harvard Uni-
versity has established headquar-
ters in the Chicago and North West-
ern Railway station to find out if
the average coach rider takes off
his shoes during a long journey,
as well as how much room the pas-
senger needs.

Gebhard does his measuring with
rulers, although he said he would
prefer to use callipers. Among other
things, he measures his breadth,
hip length, height and shoulder
width.

The average passenger, he said,
requires a seat length of 18½
inches, a seat height of 19 inches
and a width of 15 inches at the hip.
The average passenger keeps his
shoes on.

Minnesota Guards Birds
St. Paul, Minn., (AP)—Minne-
sota conservationists are farsighted.
Enough seeds to plant 5000 acres
of cane, millet and buckwheat
have been distributed by the State
to farmers who will plant them for
the benefit of game birds next
winter. And to assure there will
be birds to eat the food, 20,000
pheasant eggs and practically the
same number of day-old pheasant
chicks, were distributed this
summer by State game farms to
cooperating conservation clubs.



HAPPY NAZI CAPTIVES—German soldiers and officers, en route to England and prizes
camps on a U. S. Coast Guard-manned craft, look like merry tourists.

PLANE

From Page 1

the search, together with surface
craft of the Navy, Coast Guard and
other services.

"This is the first casualty of its
kind," the department's announce-
ment said, "since the beginning of
the Army's world-wide evacuation
program soon after the United
States entered the war. Since that
time 250,000 sick and wounded
have been evacuated by air."

The four-engine plane was flown
by a Transcontinental & Western
Air crew under contract to the War
Department.

Aboard the plane were the fol-
lowing patients:

Seaman Second Class Carl Ed-
ward Atwell, Navy, 825 Charles st.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.

Technical Fifth Grade Andrew
V. Bahnen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Robert C. Bowman, Lafay-
ette, Ga.

Major Officer Frank L. Crotopia,
Hearne, Tex.

Pvt. William L. Diskin, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.

First Lieut. Malcolm W. Gary,
Pvt. Camilo Gonzales, Kenedy,
Raymond, Miss.

Sgt. Edler W. Gosselin, Min-
neapolis, Minn.

Pvt. Willie D. Greenawalt,
Kilne, W. Va.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Cohl,
Jr., Las Vegas, N. Mex.

First Lieut. George Lavenson,
Atlanta, Ga.

Seaman First Class Clarence
Eugene Masters, Brevard, N. C.

Pvt. Arthur L. Pounds, Route 2,
Elida, N. Mex.

Staff Sgt. Stephen F. Spetz,
Freeland, Pa.

Radioman Norvie Blaine Tinney,
Elkins, W. Va.

Second Lieut. Gerald Trenton,
623 Baltimore ave., Cumberland,
Md.

Lieut. Col. Leon R. Vance, Ar-
kansas City, Kans.

Pvt. Harvey L. Zimdars, Lan-
don, Wis.

The flight nurse on the plane was
Second Lieutenant Catharine R.
Price, North Liberty, Ind.

Other Army personnel were:
Pvt. Laverne W. Henning, 877
Traux blvd., Eas Claire, Wis.;
Technician Frank W. Sorrells,
Fairfield, Va.

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Medal and the Expert Infantryman
Combat Medal. He is a native of
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Private Burke, 22, worked for
the Ace Auto Glass Co. here be-
fore entering the Army. He leaves,
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and John Burke, of Washington;
and a sister, Mrs. Roy Bartlett,
also of Washington.

Lieutenant Reynolds, 25, who
formerly lived at 2006 I st. n.w.,
worked as a plate printer for the Bureau
of Printing and Engraving before
entering the service. He also at-
tended George Washington Uni-
versity.

Carrel Landed on D-Day
Major Carrel, whose father is
with the Inter-American Develop-
ment Commission here, was hit by
a sniper two days after landing with
paratroop liberation forces on D-
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Medal and the Expert Infantryman
Combat Medal. He is a native of
Nottingham, Md.

Private Lowe, Rockville Native
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Government and later for Rose
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Italy.

Private Burke, 22, worked for
the Ace Auto Glass Co. here be-
fore entering the Army. He leaves,
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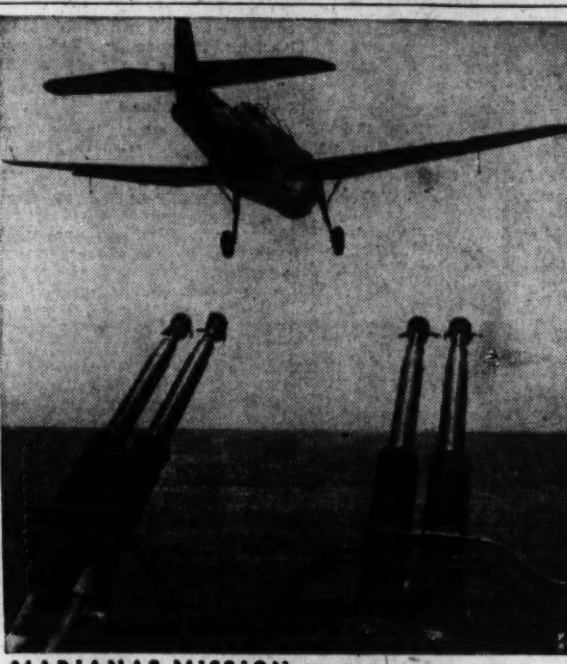
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MARIANAS MISSION—Seen over the barrels of 40-mm.
anti-aircraft guns on a U. S. aircraft carrier, a Navy Grumman
Avenger is off to bomb enemy strongholds in the Marianas. It's
part of famous task force 58.

7000 Mexicans Harvest Pacific Northwest's Crops

Portland, Ore., (AP)—The Pacific
Northwest's food crop has harvested,
thanks to 7000 bronzed farmhands,
most of whom can't speak English.
Some of them had never worn
shoes before coming to the United
States.

They are Mexican nationals im-
ported for the harvest emergency
in an experiment conducted by the
War Food Administration when
high-paying industries and the
military services lured native hands
away.

The WFA office here, worried by
farmers' early skepticism, have pro-
nounced the experiment a success.
Verne Livesay, Oregon director
of the Farm Security Administra-
tion, said:

"I have had fewer complaints
about the quality and quantity of
Mexican labor than I have had in
the three years I have been work-
ing with this program—largely with
native Americans."

Thanks to the Mexicans—and a
volunteer army of school children,
housewives and office workers—the
short-handed Northwest hasn't suf-
fered a major loss in one of its
war-valuable crops.

Bumper Crops Harvested
Bumper harvests of potatoes,
beans, berries, tomatoes and eu-
cumbars, as well as hay, have been
stored away or processed for use
this winter by the civilian and mili-
tary populations.

The first crew of Mexicans ar-
rived last spring, just as weeds
were choking the sugar beet crop.
Growers, who knew Mexicans watch-
ful from movies, sat back to watch
for trouble.

But the Mexicans were not sista-
snatchers, tequila drinkers, or rois-
ters. They set briskly to pulling
up weeds.

Another lead detained in the
midst of a pea crisis. For a week
they picked 24 hours a day until
the crop was saved. Through Ore-
gon, Washington, Idaho, the scene
repeated itself.

Fort Knox, Ky., (AP)—Corpl.
Pendergast's tank was in its
place in an armored convoy wait-
ing to take off on a blackout trip.
Long after H-hour, M-minute had
passed, Pendergast waited behind
the motionless tank ahead of him.
At last he sent out reconnaissance
to discover the trouble. The scouts
reported the object ahead was not
a tank—but a tree.



EAST INDIES SERENADE—Troops from the Netherlands East Indies give out with some
string music as they arrive in an Australian port en route to fight the Japanese.

WAR

From Page 1

on either side, with the fighting in
progress in a fluid swirl at many
points. During the day the Ameri-
cans cleaned out some by-passed
areas, such as St. Malo de la Lande,
5 miles west of Coutances.

Coutances itself fell without final
opposition after the Germans had
rushed southward to avoid entrap-
ment on a major scale.

Despite unfavorable weather, the
fighter-bombers were back on the
job today, prosecuting one of the
most merciless air assaults of the
war. American airmen said German
fighter opposition was increasing on
the western sector of the battle-
front—the area where the Germans
put in their ground counterattacks
—an indication that the Allied air
assaults were effecting the Ger-
man dispositions.

It was disclosed that the aerial
bombardment which opened the
American offensive on Tuesday in-
cluded 2423 planes, including more
than 1500 heavy bombers, which
dropped 65,981 bombs weighing
4300 tons in an area of 10 square
miles.

Nazis Hint Withdrawal
A German broadcast said the
Nazis were about to withdraw their
entire western defense wing "to
shorter lines farther south," and
that the Americans were bringing
up reinforcements for a large-
scale offensive.

While there was no evidence that
the original American trap had
caught any large number of Ger-
mans, the new smash south of
Coutances presented a second op-
portunity, and the penetrations
were so rapid and deep that the
Germans might well be losing as
many men on the outside of the
pocket as inside.

Front dispatches today told, for
example, of the hour-by-hour sys-
tematic destruction of by-passed
German forces, and quoted one
American lieutenant as declaring:
"If those guys were well enough
organized they would surrender. At
this rate none of them are going to
be left soon."

Colonel Sisson was born in
Washington October, 1914, was
graduated from Central High
School and, in 1936, from the Uni-
versity of Maryland. He entered
the Army in 1937 and spent two
years in the Philippines. In 1939 he
came back to the States and was
stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.,
and later at Fort Devens, Mass.,
from where he was sent to Eng-
land two years ago.

Colonel Sisson married Helen
Flanagan of New York City, 10
months before he went overseas.
She is living with her parents.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

being laid down on the Germans in
Warsaw's eastern suburbs, and Mos-
cow dispatches said Polish troops
were fighting alongside the Rus-
sians toward the capital.

Berlin said that Russian troops
in the north, which had seized
Joniskis in northern Lithuania on
Friday, had rolled on to Jelgava,
six-way rail junction 20 miles south
of the Gulf of Riga on the Baltic
Sea and 25 miles southwest of
Riga, Latvian capital.

The Russians even broke into
Jelgava, but later were thrown out
of that city, Berlin said. The cap-
ture of Jelgava would plug the last
possible Nazi rail escape channel
from Latvia and Estonia to Ger-
man East Prussia, leaving Linde-
mann's troops the alternatives of
fighting to the death or trying to
make a risky evacuation by sea.

Bagramian's southern wing also
was smashing southwestward to-
ward German East Prussia, Moscow
said. Curving around northwest of
Kausas, former Lithuanian capital
which is itself menaced by Soviet
troops attacking 6 miles to the east,
the Russians were beyond Tytu-
venal, which is 45 miles from the
Prussian border and 63 miles from
Tilist, strategic East Prussian rail
funnel which has been hammered
repeatedly by Soviet bombers.

Chinese Set Speedy Pace In Basketball

Dallas, Tex., (AP)—The rebirth
of China, anticipated at the end
of the current conflict, may not be
confined to social and economic
fields in the opinion of Capt. Ray
Osborne, former Missouri and
Texas sports editor.

Osborne, who once wrote sports
columns for the Dallas (Tex.),
Morning News and a Joplin, Mo.,
paper writer from India, where he
is stationed with the Air Transport
Command, that Chinese basketball
teams may be winners in future
international play.

Chinese troops in the India theater,
Osborne writes, have adapted
basketball as their favorite sport
and he wagers that "there is no
team in the United States, and if
war none, which can keep up with
them at the pace they play."

Osborne pointed out that the
Orientals, probably due to having
use of many outdoor courts, have
not developed the art of dribbling,
so they pass constantly. Naturally,
the rules (India version) have been
altered slightly to fit that style.

He said it was not unusual to
see Chinese play an hour and a
half to two hours without time
out. Considering that by using a
passing game, they are forced to
race up and down court almost
constantly, "it's absolutely amaz-
ing."

"They are not the best shots in
the game," Osborne said, "but they
often outpace their opponents, es-
pecially when playing an American
team—and get their shots at the
basket."

"The game is breath-taking to
watch when one realizes the stam-
ina the American team requires
under its own rules. I saw one
American team play for 45 minutes
and finally demand a rest period.
The Chinese demurred but finally
consented. After a couple of min-
utes' rest they were anxious to be
at it again and the Chinese won
at the end of another 45 minutes,
97-60."

Ocean City, Md.
THE ROOSEVELT ON THE OCEAN
Modern, Reasonable, Well Furnished
We Feature Southern Cooking
Free Bathing Mrs. C. Baggett, Phone 43
Wildwood, N. J.
Manor Hotel
Facing the ocean—51th to 55th Streets
Largest Hotel in Wildwood, N. J.
Plenty of Accommodations
• Newly renovated and furnished
• All outside rooms: ocean view
• Bathing from hotel: free parking
• Continental Plan: breakfast included
in our modest rates. Owner management.

Colonel Sisson Credited With Marigny Swing

Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Sisson, Jr.,
29-year-old First Division officer
who participated in the campaigns
of Tunisia and Sicily and landed
with his men on the Normandy
beaches on D-
Day, led the in-
fantry which en-
abled an attack-
ing column to
swing west from
Marigny toward
Coutances, the
Associated Press
reported from
the field yester-
day.

Son of Mr. and
Mrs. Joseph W. Sisson, 7330 12th
st. n.w., Colonel Sisson is holder
of the Silver Star, the Bronze
Medal and the Oak Leaf Cluster
to the Medal.

In an eyewitness description
"with an American column out-
side Coutances," Associated Press
Reporter Hal Boyle said:

"The opening from Marigny so
an attacking column could swing
west toward Coutances was made
possible by infantry directed by
Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Sisson. They
cleared the German ground troops
from high ground behind Marigny
from which they were firing down
the streets and mortaring the
crossroads."

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Washington October, 1914, was
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AIR

From Page 1

ced since the city's apocah bitt-
ing.

RAF Loses 62 Bombers
Nazis sent up many night fight-
ers and the RAF and Luftwaffe
fought one of the fiercest air bat-
tles in months. The RAF, announc-
ing loss of 62 bombers, declared
21 Nazis were downed, several
probably destroyed and many dam-
aged.

In the daylight raid, headquar-
ters said, 17 bombers and 6 fighters
failed to return, while 35 Nazis
were shot down.

U. S. Air Headquarters declined
to comment on reports that the
heavily escorted American bomb-
ers had been attacked by Nazi jet-
propelled planes, but it was dis-
closed that recently the Germans
have been producing such a type
of craft.

The British also sent a force
against a Nazi supply depot hidden
in the woods near Watten, in north-
ern France, which is believed con-
nected with Nazi flying bomb
rocket installations.

Dawn and Eve, Sisters

Toledo, Ohio (AP)—The sun never
sets on the family of Mr. and
Mrs. Dale Miller, whose two
daughters, nine and seven, mark
time off with their names—Dawn
and Eve. The Millers say that to
keep things simple, Eve goes to
bed with Dawn, and Dawn sets
up with Eve. But the neighbors
report that it's just a little con-
fusing to hear Mrs. Miller call
"Dawn is here, it's time for
dinner."

'Dust Bowl' Belies Name

Lamar, Colo., (AP)—The amount
of rainfall during the month of
May was the greatest in 30 years
in the Lamar region—heart of the
so-called "Dust Bowl" of a few
years back. Weather Observer R.
E. Calloway reveals that a total
of 7.38 inches of rain was meas-
ured during the month—the most
since 1914 when an all-time record
was set.

CONGRESS

From Page 1

Federal Government.

It would allow unemployment
compensation up to \$35 weekly, on
a sliding scale starting at \$12 a
week.

War Mobilization Director James
F. Byrnes, testifying on need for
this legislation before the con-
gressional recess, suggested a top
of \$20 a week in unemployment
benefits.

Representatives of every state
government already have been
heard on how the benefits should
be administered. Most States op-
pose placing it in the hands of the
Federal government. The States
also want the employment serv-
ices, loaned to the Federal govern-
ment for the war, returned as soon
as hostilities are finished.

Sees Compromise Possible

It might be possible, George in-
dicated, to reach

Powell Glass Named Head of Va. Press Body

Roanoke, Va., July 29 (AP).—Powell Glass, general manager of Lynchburg News and Advance, was elected president of the Virginia Press Association at the semi-annual business meeting today.

The association endorsed the principles of a world free press and freedom of international news exchange in adopting a resolution offered by Richard P. Carter, editor of the Roanoke World News, on behalf of the planning committee, which he heads.

Other Officers Named

Glass succeeds Augustus Robbins, publisher of the Hopewell News. Tom Hanes, managing editor of the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch, was elected vice president for 1948, and Miss Daphne Bailey, editor and publisher of the Bowling Green Caroline Progress, was named vice president for 1949. William T. Christian, managing editor of the Richmond News Leader, was elected treasurer, and Howard Palmer, Richmond, was elected secretary-manager for the duration, while Ed Meyer is serving in the Navy.

Speaking at the annual luncheon and round table conference of the State's daily newspapers, Brig. Gen. E. W. Opie, publisher of the Staunton newspapers, discussed "Handling Postwar News." Special attention, he said, must be paid to news coverage in countries occupied by Allied troops after the war, in order that the complicated "scrambles for political power" may be accurately reported. He also called for extension of news coverage in Latin America. Good, accurate reporting of local news will still be the most important phase of the small "home-town" daily's activities, he declared.

Crusade Gains Ground

Frank H. Fuller, chief of the Richmond bureau of the Associated Press, told the association today that "there isn't any doubt that the crusade for world acceptance of the principle of a free press and what it takes to make a free press is gaining ground."

This crusade, Fuller added, "is strengthening the principle at home" although "much remains to be done. The people do not appreciate and understand their heritage. Americans, unlike the people of Holland, Belgium, France and other nations, do not know what it means to lose it."

William B. King, foreign correspondent for the Associated Press, just returned from Ankara, Turkey, spoke at a banquet tonight.

Judge Soper Favors Court Streamlining

Baltimore, July 29 (AP).—The proposed constitutional amendment for reorganization of the Maryland Court of Appeals received today the support of Judge Morris A. Soper who urged all members of the State bar and citizens of the State to vote for the measure.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals jurist asserted in a specially prepared article that he believed it certain that proposed reduction of court of appeals judges from eight to five would result in greater efficiency.

Under the amendment three judges of the court would be from counties and two from Baltimore. The court as it now stands is composed of one judge representing each of the seven county judicial circuits and one member from Baltimore City.

Judge Soper, whose article has been mailed to members of the State Bar Association, was chief justice of the supreme bench of Baltimore for eight years, U. S. district judge in Maryland for another eight years and has served as a member of the Federal Appellate Court for the last 13 years.

Bergson Demands Refuge Shelters In Palestine Now

Immediate establishment of emergency refugee shelters in Palestine for tens of thousands of Jews from Hungary, "threatened with deportation and death," was demanded by Chairman Peter H. Bergson of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation yesterday.

Asserting that "British colonial policy in regard to Palestine has not changed one iota despite three million Jewish casualties in Europe," Bergson declared the British government would commit a "crime which cannot be forgiven" if they refused to accept the offer of the Hungarian regime to release all Jews with Palestinian visas rather than send them to the Gestapo dungeons of Poland.

Receiving the press in his spacious office at newly established headquarters of the committee at 2315 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Bergson revealed that an urgent appeal for the Palestine shelters was cabled to Prime Minister Churchill Monday. No reply from any British authority had yet been received, he said.

Heavy Receipts Drop W. Va. Livestock Prices

Charles Town, W. Va., July 29 (AP).—Heavy receipts of hogs and lambs at the weekly livestock auction here this week were accompanied by a sharp sag in prices. Pigs dropped 50 cents from the previous week's quotations, selling around \$2 this week. Sows and pigs sold from \$16.50 to \$18 on the market.

Good butcher lambs sold from \$13 to \$13.80, mediums from \$11 to \$12.50 and light from \$10.50 down.



LOOKING THINGS OVER—Half a dozen cute puppies pose obligingly in a crate at the Chicago laboratory where they are being raised on a scientific diet to obtain data on dog food.

Parker to Head Fight Against Slot Machines

Richmond, Va., July 29 (AP).—T. Nelson Parker, Richmond attorney and former chief attorney for the Atlanta region of the OPA, has been named by Governor Darden to direct the fight against slot machines in Virginia.

Parker, also a former head attorney for the Richmond district OPA, resigned his Atlanta post last September to return to the private practice of law here.

The Governor stated that he and Parker plan to confer Tuesday with State Police regarding administrative matters and methods to be followed in the drive to rid the State of the gambling devices.

At the beginning of the new biennium July 1 an appropriation of \$25,000 "for the suppression of vice" became available in the Governor's office for financing the campaign.

The announced plans of the Governor include a small investigation force of plainclothesmen with the main investigation force to consist of special assignments to the ABC board investigators and inspectors and State police.

In announcing he would seek to eliminate the machines, the Governor declared "you might as well let a man print money as to allow him to operate these machines."

During his campaign and inaugural speeches, the Governor recommended imposition of stiff penalties for the operation of "the gambling devices in which the odds are hopelessly against the player."

Flier Sends \$125 Monthly For War Bonds

An Air Corps lieutenant's father appeared at the Statler Hotel yesterday to purchase a \$500 war bond for his son, who recently celebrated the completion of 78 missions in the Mediterranean theater.

The father was C. Coapes Brinley, of 1812 K st. n.w., and the son is Lt. Finley C. Brinley, whose promotion to operations officer was learned lately. Lieutenant Brinley has been sending his father \$125 a month for the purchase of bonds.

Before his enlistment in the Air Corps, Lt. Brinley was employed in the Statler Hotel in Boston. His father's purchase was part of the bond drive of the Stage Door Canteen.

Meanwhile, in the city-wide drive for 100 million dollars in "We Fight Slavery" bonds, the Capital stock at 134 per cent of the overall quota but lagged four million dollars behind the 34 million Series E bond quota.

Although books for the Fifth War Loan close Monday, final results may not be available until August 5, last day for completing the tabulation.

As a climax to the Stage Door Canteen's bond-selling campaign, there will be a reception, dance and show at 8 o'clock tonight on the south steps of the Treasury Department. Those who will appear include Screen Star Jennifer Jones and Songstress Lucille Mann.

Carmen Beach Goes Back to Jail For Lack of \$1000

Carmen Beach, Spanish dancer whose conviction under the Mann Act was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals last Monday, appeared in District Court yesterday under the watchful eye of a United States Marshal but returned to District Jail without posting the bond which she hoped would bring her freedom that day.

She understood that the \$3500 bond set for her release by the Court of Appeals was the only sum she had to post, but the clerk of the Criminal Court informed her there was an additional \$1000 bond on each of two white slavery charges still pending against her.

So Carmen went back to District Jail, informing reporters she was confident she could post the entire bond by today. The charges against her involve transporting girls to the District from New York and Virginia. The Court of Appeals decision reversed her conviction on grounds that the Mann Act did not apply to transportation of a woman for immoral purposes "within the District of Columbia."

Beloved Leader Who Fell at St. Lo's Outskirts Identified as Major Howie of Staunton, Va.

By Harold V. Boyle
With the 116th Infantry in France, July 23 (Delayed) (AP).—They passed out Presidential citations today to officers and doughboys who cracked St. Lo, the eastern hinge of the German battle-line. And it was a sad ceremony to many because the "Major of St. Lo" was not alive to receive his.

Thomas D. Howie of Staunton, Va., one of the best loved battalion leaders in the American Army. He was killed July 17, the day before the city fell, after he broke through the Nazi wall to relieve another battalion of this regiment which was encircled on the outskirts.

Today the major lies in honor with other officers and men in the Twenty-ninth Division's cemetery—but on the day St. Lo was taken the dead major was carried through the streets in state in an ambulance and his flag-draped body was placed on a pile of rubble.

He was the shellwrecked church of St. Croix. The storming force passed in review through an artillery barrage thrown by the withdrawing Germans.

Taught At SMA

Howie was bald and in his middle thirties. He formerly taught English literature and coached boxing and football at Staunton Military Academy. He was an athletic star himself earlier at the Citadel, military academy in Charleston, S. C.

The wiry, muscular officer, a native of Abbeville, S. C., was popular with all ranks in the division from the lowest private to the commanding officer. Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt, who personally ordered Howie's body taken into St. Lo by the combat force as a gesture honoring him and his battalion. By taking the high ground dominating the approaches to the city, his men sealed its fall.

"He had given up an operations post at regimental headquarters to take over the battalion only five days before," said Capt. Charles E. Cawthon of Murfreesboro, Tenn., executive officer of the cut-off battalion to whose relief Howie and his troops came after they had been almost three days with no fresh rations or ammunition supplies.

"We have many officers in the Army, but you can't say of all that they are gentlemen. Major Howie was the finest gentleman I ever knew."

"He certainly was," added Lieut. George E. Bryan of Allendale, S. C. "I would like to have you talk to some of his stone-walled buddies so you really can understand the fine type of man he was," Cawthon said. "But there are not so many left. You know we came ashore on the toughest beach and it wasn't any barbecue breaking through the Germans in front of St. Lo. His closest friend, Capt. Sherman V. Burroughs of Roanoke, Va., was killed before he got the beach invasion day. I declare we have lost a lot of Virginia men."

Just then Lt. Col. Sidney V. Bingham, Jr., Dallas, Texas, Cawthon's battalion commander, who himself had served as executive officer for Howie when the latter led a battalion last year before taking up the regimental operations post, returned from the cemetery.

"There never was another man quite like Howie," he said. Farther down the road was

Rate Case Plea Of Vinson, OPA Rejected by PUC

Public Utilities Commission yesterday turned down the petition of Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson and the OPA in which last March they requested the right to intervene in rate hearings for the Capital Transit Co. In an order signed by E. J. Milligan, executive secretary, the PUC said:

"The commission has given consideration to the petition of the Economic Stabilization Director filed by the Price Administrator to intervene in the above entitled proceedings.

"Inasmuch as there has been no request for any increase in rates and none is contemplated, the petition is hereby denied."

Vinson and the OPA had asked for an immediate order reducing rates of the Capital Transit Co. as "an essential and integral part of the national policy of economic stabilization."

Group Hears Writer

Charlottesville, Va., July 29.—Virgil Carrington Jones of Alexandria, staff writer for the Wall Street Journal and a native of Charlottesville, was the guest speaker at yesterday's meeting of the Albemarle Historical Society.

camped Major Howie's battalion, now under command of 25-year-old Capt. William H. Puntney of Palm Croft Drive, Phoenix, Arizona, formerly his executive officer.

Details of Battle

"The day we lost the major," he related, "we attacked at 4:30 a. m., and broke through to relieve a battalion surrounded near Martinville."

After taking the pressure off the menaced battalion, Howie's men seized commanding terrain despite heavy enemy fire. Then they began to organize for a fresh attack. It was 10:45 a. m.

Puntney, a tall, blond, former cattle rancher, cleared his voice twice as he told what happened in the battalion command post among the hedgerows.

"We had just finished meeting the company commanders to wind up our attack plans," he said. "They had been dismissed and before they could get back to their companies the Germans began dropping a mortar barrage around our ears."

"Before taking cover in one of two foxholes which we were using, Major Howie turned to take a last look to be sure all his men had their heads down," continued Puntney.

"Without warning one of their mortar shells hit a few yards away

and exploded. A fragment struck the major in the back and apparently pierced his lung. 'My God, I am hit,' he murmured, and I saw he was bleeding at the mouth. As he fell I caught him.

Died in Two Minutes

"I called a medic, but nothing could be done. He was dead in two minutes. Before we jumped off that morning he had told some division officers: 'See you in St. Lo.' General Gerhardt knew that if he lived he would have wanted to be one of the first in the city—and he saw that he had his wish."

Four battalion headquarters men in an adjoining foxhole were slightly injured by the burst that killed the major, but all insisted on sticking to the job.

They were Technical Sgt. Roland S. White and Sgt. Daniel O. Affleck, buddies from the same home town of Winchester, Va.; Sgt. Darrell R. Spicer, Roanoke, Va., and Pvt. Eddie O'Leary, Newton Falls, Ohio.

The obituary of Howie was given by T/4 Clarence Garelik, the Bronx, N. Y., who said: "Every one of us enlisted men looked up to him and admired him as a leader. But at the same time he was so kind and considerate you always felt comfortable around him—even if you were a private and he a major."

City Hospitals To Use German War Prisoners

Baltimore, July 29 (AP).—Baltimore City Hospitals have found another use for prisoner of war labor and 50 Germans will soon report there for general maintenance duties until the institution's personnel shortage is alleviated.

Approval of the use of prisoner of war labor at the hospital, which already employs 15 prisoners on its farm, was granted yesterday by the city board of estimates.

The prisoners, chosen by a selective process to eliminate possible troublemakers, will be supervised by armed guards, Thomas J. S. Waxter, director of the department of public welfare said.

The prisoners will be paid the established salary for the work to be done, Waxter reported, but will receive only 80 cents a day, the balance of the payment by the city to be utilized by the Government for prisoner of war camps.

Prisoners assigned to the hospital will have no contact with patients and will not be permitted near any vital facilities, the public welfare official disclosed, adding that the farm workers had proved useful and seemed poised to have an opportunity to work away from camp.

The hospital personnel was described as about 300 short of an adequate quota.

Miners' Local Votes 3-to-1 Against Lewis

Tamaqua, Pa., July 28 (AP).—A spokesman for Tamaqua Colliery Local said today that the local had nominated Ray Edmundson over John L. Lewis for international president of the United Mine Workers by "better than 3 to 1."

This is the first regional union that has favored Edmundson in his fight to unseat Lewis. Edmundson is campaigning on a platform of autonomy for union districts.

6 Dead in Mine Blast

Raton, N. Mex., July 28 (AP).—Six men were killed today in an explosion at a mine near here. The blast occurred at Brilliant, a small community 5 miles from here.

Will Dedicate Flag

Winchester, Va., July 29.—An American and Christian flag, donated by Dr. C. R. Anderson, will be dedicated with special services Sunday at the Church of Christ in this city. Mayor Anderson is an elder of the church and teacher of the Men's Bible Class.

Two Professors Die Same Day; Both Johns Hopkins Veterans

Baltimore, July 29 (AP).—Dr. Joseph Christie Whitney Frazer and Dr. Hazelton Spencer, both Johns Hopkins University professors who between them had taught nearly 60 years, died unexpectedly yesterday.

Dr. Frazer, 68, research professor of chemistry, died in Union Memorial Hospital after a brief illness and Dr. Spencer, 51, professor of English, died in Manistee, Mich., of a heart attack.

Dr. Frazer, a native of Lexington, Ky., had been associated with the Hopkins University since 1902 and became head of the university's chemistry department in 1914. Although scheduled for retirement several years ago he remained at the school to direct the local projects of the national defense research committee.

Dr. Frazer at one time also headed the research laboratory of

the United States Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh and during the First World War directed the Baltimore branch laboratory of the United States chemical warfare service.

Dr. Spencer who was born in Methuen, Mass., was an author and authority on Shakespeare. Prior to coming to the Baltimore school in 1928, he was assistant professor of English at the University of Minnesota and head of the English department at the State College of Washington.

For 16 years he was chairman of the graduate school of English at the university.

Dr. Frazer is survived by his widow, two daughters and one son. Funeral services will be held Monday.

His widow, one son and three daughters survive Dr. Spencer whose body has been sent to Ashburnham, Mass., for burial.

Charlottesville Asks To Set Up Airport

Charlottesville, Va., July 29 (AP).—Proposals for the establishment of a municipally-operated airport at the Milton Airfield, near Shadwell, this county, were advanced yesterday at a conference among Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia, and members of the city council and chamber of commerce.

The Milton field is now privately operated by Roy Franke through a lease negotiated with the University of Virginia, although the property was purchased by the State of Virginia primarily for the use of the school in its student-pilot training program, which is now inoperative.

It was understood that proposals advanced at yesterday's conference were that the city be permitted to lease the property, since it was felt that under a municipally-operated plan of commercial operation Federal aid would be more readily obtained.

Miss Julia Merchant

Charles Town, W. Va., July 29. Services will be held from the Presbyterian Church here tomorrow for Miss Julia Merchant, 73, who was found dead in her bed yesterday. Her father was a Confederate soldier. She was a charter member of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Unregistered Bidder Rejected on New School

Leesburg, Va., July 29 (AP).—The Loudoun County School Board, after receiving notification that the firm of L. J. Keller & Sons of Jefferson, Md., is not registered as contractors in Virginia, has rescinded a former action in awarding the contract for the construction of the Ashburn elementary school to the above firm. The School Board was notified of this by the executive secretary of the State Registration Board for Contractors.

The contract has been awarded to C. E. Nuckols of Richmond, Va., who was the next lowest bidder, for the sum of \$73,722.

Leesburg Speaker Named

Leesburg, Va., July 29.—The Rev. Guy C. Heyl, pastor of the Baptist Church at Warrenton, Va., will deliver the sermon at the union open-air services on the court house lawn in Leesburg at 8:30 Sunday evening. He will have for his subject, "Consecrating the Commonplace."

POULTRY

New Hampshire Red Chickens State-wide. U. S. approved. Day old and started chicks from our own production. Red Stock. WINNIE HATCHERY, Coleville, Md. Ashland 2857, Shes. 2397.
Hole to Win the War. Buy quality chicks. All standard breeds. U. S. M. A. Approved. Started chicks. Free circular. FOUNTAIN HATCHERY, Laurel, Md. Phone 341. Evening Ashland 5160.
FILLERS. 4 Month Old. Lay in About 30 Days. Barred Rocks, Barred Crosses, N. H. Reds. Beautifully developed. Hooded. \$1.35 each—12 or more. Safe arrival guaranteed. % deposit with order—balance C.O.D. Glen Oak Poultry Farm, Box 1388-N. Trenton, N. J.

GHQ

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

for High-Quality Automotive Products and Services!

LUBRICATION

Lubrication, to be an effective defense against wear, must be performed thoroughly and scientifically. Your Oldsmobile dealer has the trained men, the proper equipment and the factory specifications, to do the job right! Come in regularly for this important maintenance service.

MAJOR REPAIRS

At "GHQ," you'll find the necessary facilities—in both manpower and equipment—to do even the largest service jobs. If your car needs major repairs, or even a complete Re-NEWal, take no chances. Come to your Oldsmobile dealer and be sure of getting the best.

ADJUSTMENTS

At your Oldsmobile dealer's, you can count on getting the same careful attention and skilled workmanship on a minor tune-up as on a major overhaul. Frequent inspection, and adjustments where necessary, will keep your car rolling longer, better, more economically.

ACCESSORIES

In a car that may have to last you until after Victory, accessories can go a long way to make your driving easier, more pleasant, and safer. At "GHQ," you'll find a good stock of seat covers and other accessories. Drop in and look over this selection.

PARTS

Should it become necessary to replace parts in your car, it's good to know that your Oldsmobile dealer has a balanced stock of authorized Oldsmobile parts, ready to meet your wartime needs. Factory-trained mechanics will make sure they are correctly installed.

USED CARS

Your Oldsmobile dealer is used car headquarters, too. If you want to buy a reconditioned, late model automobile, with plenty of good mileage left in it, drop in and look over his wide selection. Or, if you are thinking of selling your present car, get his high cash offer.

YOUR OLDSMOBILE DEALER

OLMSTEAD MOTOR CO.
2000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.
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1222 22nd St. N.W.
KEARNEY OLDSMOBILE CO.
7 New York Ave. N.E.

COMMUNITY MOTORS, INC.
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LUSTINE-NICHOLSON MOTOR CO.
Myttsville, Md.

PAUL BROS., INC.
5220 Wisc. Ave. N.W.
MANN MOTORS, INC.
8129 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Scheduled Events in Fairfax Co.

Fairfax County events scheduled during the week:

FAIRFAX AND VICINITY:

Today:

8 a. m.—Baptist Training Union, Fairfax Baptist Church.

9 a. m.—Youth Fellowship, Fairfax Methodist Church.

9 a. m.—Baptist Training Union, Jerusalem Baptist Church, Fairfax Station.

Monday:

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m.—Luncheon meeting of Fairfax County Club at Colonial Inn.

Tuesday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Wednesday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Thursday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Friday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

McLean and Vicinity:

Today:

8 a. m.—Youth Fellowship, Langley Methodist Church.

9 a. m.—Westminster Fellowship, Westminster Presbyterian Church.

9 a. m.—Baptist Training Union, McLean Baptist Church.

Monday:

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—McLean Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—McLean Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Tuesday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Wednesday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Thursday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Friday:

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Club at home of Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Faint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax Red Cross Surgical Dressing Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.



AIR CONDITIONED—Inside a Jap storage tank on a Marshall Island base now held by the 1st Air Force, Flight Nurse Eide Fleming of Middletown, Md., and Major Robert Haurich of Columbus, O., inspect damage done during the U. S. attack.

OPA Sets Back Norfolk Area Beer Prices

Richmond, Va., July 29 (AP).—The Richmond district office of the OPA has taken action aimed at relieving a situation which brought about "out of line" retail beer prices in the Norfolk area by rescinding a previous amendment to the beer order which caused certain brands of the beverage to move temporarily from a low into a high bracket.

The OPA announced yesterday that under its new ruling brands which earlier in the week moved up into the 20-cent maximum retail price in eating and drinking establishments in the Norfolk area. This price is comparable with retail ceilings for the same brands elsewhere.

The new order affects Norfolk, Prince Anne, Warwick, Elizabeth City and Nansemond counties and will remain effective pending a more detailed survey of the situation, the OPA stated.

The OPA said that the 20-cent price allowed the retailer about doubled the customary margin of profit and was therefore inflationary.

The action was taken by the district OPA office here at the direction of the regional office in Atlanta, Ga. The matter was brought to the attention of the OPA through numerous consumer complaints.

In announcing its decision, the OPA said action specifically affecting the Norfolk area was made necessary because conditions here and at other points along the Eastern Seaboard were unlike other areas that had not been affected by congestion, unsettled conditions and the resultant price pressure prior to 1942.



DUKE AND DUCHESS—On their first trip to the United States from the Bahamas in some time, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor posed in Miami Beach for this informal picture.

Marines Pass Papers Along to Their Dogs

Camp Lejeune, N. C. (AP).—Even the fightin' dogs at this Marine base appreciate the part which American newspapers are playing in World War II.

The two-legged members of the war dog detachment hastened to explain that the four-legged members hadn't learned to read, although they were almost that smart.

They said the dogs were padding newspapers read by Marines in their bunks with the 9000 issues of 10 library units on the base.

Too Many Freaks

Idaho Falls, Idaho (AP).—Frank Keifer, Idaho Falls taxidermist, fears he is becoming a surrealist. This spring he has been called upon to "stuff" a lamb with only one eye, a lamb with no mouth and a lamb with two heads and two tails.

Never Kisses the Bride

Boston (AP).—Malcolm L. Weymouth of Roxbury, who at 37 is Massachusetts' youngest marrying justice, has tied the knot for more than 700 couples during the past four years, but never has had the courage to kiss the bride. His wife is chief witness.

State Attorney Files Answer in Poll Tax Suit

Roanoke, Va., July 29 (AP).—An answer to a bill of complaint in the poll tax suit brought by Mrs. Dorothy Bentley Jones, Negro, of Roanoke against Miss Hazeline Settle, general registrar, was filed by State Attorney General Abram P. Staples in United States District Court here yesterday.

In his answer, Staples asserted that the plaintiff failed to state a claim upon which relief can be obtained, that the action was brought prematurely and that remedy should be sought in the State courts for an rights and privileges alleged to have been violated by the defendant.

Papers in the suit allege that the plaintiff was refused the right to register and qualify to vote in the congressional and presidential election this fall unless she paid a poll tax of \$1.50.

The filing of the answer yesterday completed the first stages of the action. Earlier, the defendant's attorney had moved to strike out two paragraphs, 3 and 14, from the bill. Briefs were filed by both sides and Judge A. D. Barksdale, of Lynchburg, last week sustained the defense motion.

Miss A. Plunkett, local counsel for the plaintiff, said she would request Judge Barksdale at an early date to fix August 28 to take up preliminary matters in the case which is expected to be heard in September.

Judgement of \$3500 is being sought by the plaintiff in the case.

The first commissioned naval officer in the United States was in the Revenue Cutter service, forerunner of the present Coast Guard. He was commissioned by President George Washington.

WINC
1400 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 Meditation.
9:00 Blue Correspondence.
9:15 International Sunday School.
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Roundtable.
11:00 Church Social.
11:30 War Journal.
AFTERNOON
12:30 Path of Our Father.
1:00 John S. Kenner.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Service Hour.
2:30 Listen, the Women.
3:00 World of Song.
3:30 Mary Small Revue.
4:00 Where We Stand.
4:30 Hot Copy.
EVENING
8:00 Concert Hall.
8:30 Life's My Name.
9:00 Book Parade.
9:30 Drew Pearson.
10:00 Quin Eide.
10:30 Greenfield Chapel.
11:00 Tony Dalton.
11:30 Walter Winchell.
11:45 Chamber Music Society.
12:00 Listen, the Women.
12:30 Sign Off.

WFMD
1300 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:30 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 The Rev. J. Green.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 The Rev. A. E. Marcell.
9:45 Rev. B. M. Rye.
10:30 Dr. John Fitcher.
11:00 The Rev. Parker.
AFTERNOON
12:30 News.
1:00 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Jolly Serenaders.
1:30 Rev. William Fowler.
1:45 Rev. William Fowler.
2:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra.
2:30 Piano Trio Refractions.
3:00 Familiar Hymns.
3:45 William Shriver.
EVENING
6:00 Lazy River Trio.
6:30 The Rev. J. Green.
7:00 Invasion News.
7:30 Eddie Galt Revue.
8:00 Star and the Story.
8:30 Greenfield Chapel.
9:00 Music of Belgium.
9:15 Todd Galt.
9:30 Revival Hour.
10:00 We, the People.
10:15 World News.
11:15 Maria Kurneko.
11:30 World News.
12:00 News, Sign Off.
MONOCAST BROADCASTING CO.
Producers, Inc.

Scheduled Events in Arlington Co.

ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED IN ARLINGTON COUNTY DURING WEEK:

Today:

8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Arlington Recreation Center, 3150 Wilson Blvd., open to service men and women.

8 a. m.—Arlington Lodge, No. 193, IOOF, meets at Levee Park Community House.

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Monday:

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Friday:

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TRUCK OWNERS

The Truck Tire Situation is Critical

FACE THIS FACT!... Due to continuing heavy military demands, the latest Government directive limits the distribution of our production to the point where there are very few large-size truck and bus tires for civilian use.

THIS IS THE unpleasant and unvarnished truth... A condition that exists in spite of the fact that the rubber industry is producing at approximately twice the rate maintained in 1940, the last normal year.

Any increase in the present enormous rate of production will be slow.

For the rubber industry is straining at the maximum production limit of its collective manpower, man hours, and machines.

We do not anticipate an early decrease in military demands and, until these demands decrease, some trucks and buses may go down for lack of tires. This critical period is liable to continue for the duration of active military operations.

These hard-to-take, straight-from-the-shoulder facts are given you today with the sincere hope that you will be sympathetic to the position of the truck tire dealers of the country who have done a splendid job in helping to maintain transportation, and who are still trying desperately to meet your needs.

There are no stocks of large truck tires in dealers' hands. When they say they haven't got your size in stock... believe them. When they say they can't tell you when they can get you a tire... believe them. They don't know because the manufacturers can't tell them!

No matter how essential you may think your trucks are to the war effort or to the civilian economy, the hard fact is that they can't roll on ration certificates for which no tires are available.

Care for your tires today as you never did before. Keep speeds down—Victory speed gives longest tire life. Don't overload tires beyond their rated carrying capacities. Keep air pressures up to Tire & Rim Association standards—do not under-inflate; do not over-inflate. Match duals correctly. Have every tire inspected regularly for small cuts and bruises that need repair.

Timely vulcanized repairs will prolong the life of that precious tire body.

AND ABOVE ALL—Recap in time. High-quality material is available in sufficient quantities for recapping. Remember—the "last mile" may ruin the tire, when it might have been recapped and saved.

You must keep your tires up if you don't want your trucks to be down.

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Speaking for the following companies:

- THE ARMSTRONG RUBBER COMPANY**
BURNSWICK RUBBER COMPANY
THE CENTURY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
THE COOPER CORP.
CORNGRUB RUBBER COMPANY
THE DAYTON RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DENHAM TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY
DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CORPORATION
THE FALLS RUBBER COMPANY
FEDERAL TIRE
THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
FOK TIRE
- THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY**
THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
THE GIANT TIRE & RUBBER CO.
GULLETTE TIRE
THE E. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC.
HOOD RUBBER COMPANY
THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
THE MANSFIELD TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
McREARY TIRE & RUBBER CO.
MILLER RUBBER COMPANY
- THE MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY**
THE MONARCH RUBBER COMPANY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., INCORPORATED
THE NEWARK TIRE & RUBBER CO.
PACIFIC RUBBER AND TIRE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
THE PHARIS TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
THE RICHLAND RUBBER COMPANY
SERBERLING RUBBER COMPANY
THE UNITED TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

St. Louis, July 29.—Twilight Tear, often called the Calumet Stale's speedy little filly, measures bigger in every respect than Pen-ave, the colt that won the Derby and Preakness for Calumet. Trainer Ben Jones is conservative in his praise of Twilight Tear, which has won 12 races in a row, because he plans to run her against older horses before the season is over and doesn't want track handicappers to agree with him that Twilight Tear is great, and thus assign her more weight.

Baseball Commissioner Landis has sent bulletins to all big league clubs asking them to break up clusters of gamblers who bet on games inside the parks, following the complaint of Herb Pen-nock, general manager of the Phils. Some of the clubs are loath to take action, because gamblers are among their best paying customers.

The home run leader in the International League is Morris Aderholt of Montreal, who was sold out of the Nats' farm system last year. . . . Clark Shaughnessy, father of the T formation, declares the linemen don't have to be such good blockers as in other football systems because the T formation calls for screen blocking instead of the driving block. . . . Al Lopat, the White Sox southpaw who beat the Nats the other day, was one of 1200 boys invited to the Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball school a few years ago after starring for the Radio City Music Hall ushers team in New York.

An argument used by Redskin Coach Dud De Groot to persuade Andy Farkas to play with the Redskins this year was the T-formation. De Groot pointing out that T-formation backs took less punishment. . . . Seven of the eight teams in the National Football League showed a profit last year, with the Chicago Cardinals the only losers. Coach Greasy Neal, of the Philadelphia Eagles, famed for his squawking at game officials, yelled "No, no, no" when the referee blew his whistle in an Eagles' game last year, indicating a foul, then, to his embarrassment, he realized it was a 15-yard penalty against his opponents. . . . Turk Edwards predicts the Redskins will win the Eastern Division title and that they will meet the merged Chicago Cardinals-Pittsburgh team in the championship play-off. What goes on? Jock McLean has bought an interest in the Philadelphia Eagles while his wife is a substantial stockholder in the Redskins. . . . Football Commissioner Elmer Layden, now in the East, may not okay that deal. . . . The Chicago Bears will get a \$25,000 guarantee as their end of the game in the game against the College All-Stars at Chicago on August 30. . . . The National League football schedule is still screwy. In the six years Cleveland has played in the league, the New York Giants have never played at Cleveland, and the Redskins have been there only once.

Cecil Travis, in the Army for 31 months, is in an infantry division that three times was scheduled to go overseas before plans were changed. Travis has recommended to the Nats several baseball prospects he has seen on Army teams, but the rules forbid any club from signing any player now in the service. The most a club can do is offer Army players a job after the war ends, but no contract now. . . . Joe Baksi is a 2-to-1 favorite in his bout with Lee Savold at Wrigley Field, Chicago, on August 7. He was a 3-to-1 favorite to beat Savold in their first match and lost, but he beat Savold in a return bout. . . . The Yankees' pennant stock is sure to drop after August 8, when Rolfe Hemery, their only big league catcher, reports for induction. . . . When George Case beat Thurman Tucker in a 75-yard sprint at Comiskey Park in 7.6 seconds the other night, it was equivalent to a 100-yard dash in 10.2 on the soggy turf, and in baseball spikes. . . . Nick Altrock once walked eight men in a ball game, and then picked seven of them off first base. . . . Vernon Curtis, released by the Nats in April, was the pitching star in the recent American Association All-Star game.

Jimmy Dykes recalls that Connie Mack lost his temper only once during the many years Dykes was with the Athletics. "He was looking around for a pinch hitter one day when Frank Brugge, third-string catcher, grabbed a bat and volunteered. Mr. Mack let him hit and when Brugge popped up on the first pitch, and came back to the bench, Mr. Mack said: 'If I ever need a pinch hitter again, Brugge, don't you make a move'." . . . Branch Rickey, the most unpopular baseball figure ever in Brooklyn, what with the Dodgers heading for the league's cellar, is also the most highly paid man in baseball. He draws \$75,000 per year on a five-year contract as general manager, with three more years to run, and there's also a clause saying that if baseball is suspended on account of the war, Rickey continues to draw half pay.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

New York, July 29.—If they keep going at their present rate of speed the St. Louis Cardinals will become the biggest runaway the National League has had since the 1906 Cubs.

Some of the baseball boys are predicting they'll win by as many as 30 games. They won by 18 last year when they were opposed by a few more or less authentic big league teams. This year they are the only big league team in the big leagues. War has changed them but has hardly hurt them.

The 1906 Cubs won 116 games, a spread-eagling job which not even the great Yankee teams of the more recent past ever achieved. The Giants of 1906 finished second to the Cubs, with 96 wins, more victories than many winners of pennants have needed in the past. But McGraw's club lost out to the rampaging Cubs by 16 games in the percentage tables.

On the whole, National League pennant races have been close. Teams with leads as great as the one which the Cards now hold have been collared in the home stretch and flung into the dirt. The 1942 Dodgers were going as fast at midseason as the Cards now are, and were run down by the same Cards. The 1935 Giants were actually traveling at a faster clip than are the 1944 Cards, but finished third—stunned victims of the Cubs' 21-straight streak and a late rash by the Cardinals.

But those garrison finishes were staged by real ball players. There doesn't seem to be any left around today to challenge the hefty lead of Billy Southworth's boys.

They're better today than they were last year—thanks to the presence of a spark-plug named Johnny Hopp—and the competition is embarrassingly worse.

If the truth were known—and this, I believe, is it—the Cards are rooting against their fellow home towners, the Browns, currently leading the American League race. No civic rivalry exists there because the Cards have been hot for almost a generation and the Browns have been very cold and out of the picture.

There is no Cubs-White Sox feeling there, nor Dodgers-Yankee fire; the St. Louis teams play in the next to smallest ball yard in the majors. Sportsman's Park has a seating capacity of a little under 34,000. The "gate" of a world series involving the two would be small, as world series figures go. The Cardinal players (who divvy up the principal proceeds of the first four games of the series—and they'd be heavily favored to win four straight from the Browns) would rather play against the Yankees or Indians, whose stadiums each seat more than 70,000. So would the Cardinal management, one of the closer-listed front offices.

A radio program named "Freedom of Opportunity" dusted off a hallowed sports name and gave it a well-deserved boost Friday night on Mutual. The name—Christy Mathewson, Jr., son of the late great pitcher.

Young Mathewson lost a leg and severely injured one arm in a plane crash while serving as a flying instructor for the Chinese government in 1932. His wife was killed in another crash in China shortly after that.

Fitted with an artificial leg, Mathewson continued teaching the Chinese to fly. When this country plunged into war he offered his services to the Army Air Forces. He was accepted, commissioned and given a post in intelligence. He is now a major.

Many a son of a famed athletic father has scraped the depths of the inferiority complex because of his inability to duplicate the feats of his father.

Walter Johnson, Jr., was a fair high school pitcher who was brought up by the big show by Connie Mack, but soon faded. Ed Walsh, Jr., was a moderate success with his great father's old team, the White Sox. Eddie Collins, Jr., got to the A's, as an outfielder, but the war took him. Jim Bagby, Jr., has pitching talent but doesn't get along with his managers. Ty Cobb, Jr., turned out to be a tennis player.

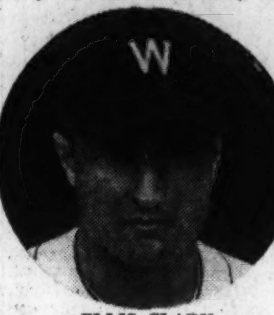
Trout Hurls, Bats Yanks to Defeat, 3 to 2

Trade Winds Bluege Seeks Outfielder From Browns

By a Staff Correspondent

St. Louis, June 29.—Manager Ossie Bluege, frantic to stem the collapse of his Nats who have lost 7 in a row and 11 of their 12 games in the West, sought out the Browns' bosses today in an attempt to talk trade. Bluege covets one of the Browns' six outfielders, any one of them, but as an alternative he will take infielder Ellis Clary, who was traded by the Nats to St. Louis in the Harland Clift deal last year.

Clary's name would figure prominently in the trade talk, said



ELLIS CLARY

Bluege, who added, "I'd put him on third base for tonight's game if he were on our roster."

There will be no such quick transaction, however. Because of the June 15 deadline on deals except waiver deals three days must elapse before waivers can be obtained on players. Bluege, however, hopes to set a deal in motion. "I don't know yet what players the Browns will insist on in a swap," he said, "but if they don't ask too much I think there will be a deal. We could use Clary or any of the Browns' outfielders in our regular lineup."

Bluege Seeks Outfielder

Bluege presumes that the Browns will demand one of his better pitchers or perhaps Catcher Al Evans. "They're well fixed in all other positions," he said. "We won't give up Dutch Leonard, Johnny Niggeling or Early Wynn but I'll talk trade for any other pitcher."

The Browns are overburdened with outfielders. They have former Nat Gene Moore, Chet Laabs, Mike Kreevich, Al Zarilla, Milt Byrnes and Mike Chartak, any of whom could play regularly for the Nats. Bluege several weeks ago attempted to make a deal for Zarilla or Byrnes and was turned down. They have been hitting the ball hard lately as has Kreevich, who has been used against left-handed pitching.

For tonight's game, the first of the four-game series here, Bluege is starting Mickey Haefner, who, like every other starting Washington pitcher, has thus far failed to win in the West.

"We haven't been hitting," said Bluege, "and that's the root of our troubles, but we've lost that good edge we had defensively. The boys are making little mistakes that are hurting us. We always hit well in St. Louis and maybe it will be here that we snap out of it."

War Knight Scores Upset In Arlington

Chicago, July 29 (AP).—War Knight, a 7-to-1 shot, scored an upset victory in the \$50,000 Arlington Handicap today, defeating the favorite, Georgia Drum, by a neck.

War Knight, owned by Miss Ethel Hill, Hollywood script writer, ran the mile and one-quarter in 2:02 to equal the track record. The winner was ridden by Jockey Charley Corbett and returned \$16.20 to win, \$7.20 place, with show out.

Only six started. Pensive, Kentucky Derby-Preakness winner, and two others were scratched. Trainer Ben Jones said he withdrew Pensive because the horse was unsound and after last Saturday's race decided it would be unwise to run him again unless the track was slow or muddy as he anticipated.

Dine 'n' Dance May Be Destroyed

New York, July 29 (AP).—Trainer Bud Mulholland said today that G. D. Widener's 2-year-old filly, Dine 'n' Dance, which bolted into the fence and unseated Johnny Longden yesterday, suffered a broken stifle and probably would have to be destroyed.

Longden suffered only bruises. Eddie Arcaro, hurt in the same mixup, sat out today's card at Jamaica because of a stiff left leg.

Dine 'n' Dance, by Jamestown out of Let's Dine, won her debut and was a length in front of the field yesterday when Longden lost control.

Flies Out but Hits Homer at Same Time

St. Louis, July 29 (AP).—Here's a tricky question for baseball fans—how can a batter line up an outfielder and hit a home run in the same time at bat?

It happened last night in the game between Philadelphia and the Browns, with Don Black of the A's pitching to Al Zarilla.

Umpire Bill McGowan at first base suddenly called time but apparently neither Black nor Zarilla heard him shout. Black delivered the ball and Zarilla lined to Bobby Estalella in right field. The play didn't count and Zarilla, resuming his place at the plate, then hit a homer.

Cards Rout Flock Twice, 14-2, 12-7

Brooklyn, July 29 (AP).—Led by Danny Litwhiler, who clouted a homer with the bases full, the St. Louis Cardinals hammered out 14 hits today, to whip the Brooklyn Dodgers, 14-2, in the opener of a double-header. Stan Musial and Augie Bergamo also hit homers for the Cardinals. The Cards also took the nightcap, 12-7.

First Game					Second Game				
St. Louis	AB	R	H	E	Brooklyn	AB	R	H	E
Bergamo, rf.	4	2	0	0	Bordagaray, 3b.	4	1	1	1
Hopp, cf.	3	2	0	0	Koch, 2b.	5	1	1	1
Litwhiler, lf.	1	1	1	1	Osian, lf.	0	0	0	0
Musial, rf.	4	3	2	0	Rosen, cf.	4	1	0	1
Clayton, c.	3	0	0	0	Wick, 1b.	4	0	0	0
Sander, 1b	5	0	1	3	Wanner, rf.	4	1	1	1
O'Dea, c.	6	2	2	1	Bragan, ss.	4	1	1	1
Kowski, 3b	6	1	2	2	Olmo, cf.	4	1	1	1
Martin, ss.	3	0	0	0	Schultz, lb.	4	0	2	1
Pillon, p.	3	0	0	0	Owen, c.	4	0	0	0
Verban, 2b.	4	0	0	0	Weber, p.	0	0	0	0
Lanier, p.	4	1	1	1	Fuchs, p.	1	0	0	0
					McLish, p.	1	0	0	0
Totals..	41	14	27	15	Brancas, p.	0	0	0	0
					Stanky, p.	0	0	0	0
					Kings, p.	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Runs—Bergamo (3), Hopp (2),	
whites—Musial (2), O'Dea, Kuroski	
Verban, Lanier (2), Wanner, Braganza,	
Error—Bordagaray. Runs batted	
Musial (4), Martin, Verban, O'Dea,	
same (3), Litwhiler (4), Olmo, Schulz,	
same (2), Kowalski, Bordagaray,	
Bordagaray. Home runs—Musial, Bergamo,	
Litwhiler. Sacrifices—Fallon, Verban,	
Double play—Sanders to Fallon. Left	
bases—St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 10.	
Ball—Lanier. Sacrifices—Fuchs, 1; Braganza,	
2; Strikeouts—Lanier, 2; Fuchs,	
1; King, 1. Hits—Webber, 4 in 1 (1	
out in second); Fuchs, 7 in 5; Braganza,	
2; King, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—	
Verban (Litwhiler). Wild pitch—Fuchs.	
Losing pitcher—Webber. Umpires—Jo-	
Reardon and Goetz. Time—2:17.	

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Wilks and W. Cooper; Gregg, King
Branca (8) and Owen. Losing pitcher
Gregg. Homer—For Brooklyn: Bol
8th (1 an).

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Boston, July 29 (AP).—Rip Sew
Pittsburgh's featherball hurler.

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Braves to the tune of 3-0.

The only Braves to reach base were the five who knock

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Although the Braves' Jim To
matched Sewell's tight pitch.

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

trouble was of his own doing.

In the third inning, Pete Carart singled, stole second

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

sacrifice, stole third and then scored home.

The eighth inning saw D

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

to third when Russell was an
field out and scored on Tob
wild pitch.

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

D'lgren,lb.	3	0	1	0	1	Capri....	0	0
D'M'gio,cf.	4	0	5	0	1	Nieman,rf.	4	0
Davis,c...	3	1	3	1	1	Masi,c....	3	1
*Handley.	0	0	0	0	0	Phillips,ss.	3	0
Lopez,c...	0	0	0	0	0	Huston,lb.	2	0

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

	Klopp, p. . .	0	0
	Totals..	32	5
*Ran for Davis in ninth.			
†Batted for Huston in eighth.			

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

Runs—Coscarart (2), Barrett. E.
DiMaggio. Run batted in—Russell.
base hits—Russell, Coscarart. Stolen
—Coscarart, Barrett (2). Sacrifi-
Dahlgren, Elliott. Left on bases—

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

kurth. Time—1:33. Attendance—20

Pennsylvania Star

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

a Joe Kane, regular halfback on
1943 University of Pennsylv
ss football team, has reported to

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

An Early Forecast

*Batted for Fuchs in eighth.
*Batted for Braganza in eighth.

By Army and

City News in Brief

Prisoner Files \$10,000 Suit Claiming Tear-Gas Injuries

Frank Fowler, alias Benjamin F. Prince, Lorton Reformatory inmate, filed a \$10,000 damage suit yesterday in District Court for internal injuries and burns he claims he received from a tear-gas can fired in his face while he was confined at the Occoquan (Va.) workhouse in September, 1943, according to his suit.

He named as defendants Ray L. Huff, director of public welfare, who until recently was superintendent of District penal institutions; W. F. Fleming, resident superintendent of the Occoquan workhouse and Capt. M. B. Tracy, head of the guards at Occoquan, who fired the gun, the suit says.

Fleming told reporters the gun was fired because Fowler was "hard to control." He denied that the gun was aimed at the inmate's head, but said it was fired into his open cell. Records show Fowler was convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon and robbery.

Hotel Fined \$100

Charges of violating the District wage and hour laws brought a \$100 fine yesterday in Municipal Court to the Roosevelt Hotel, 2101 16th st. n.w. The hotel was specifically accused of working women employees more than eight hours daily, more than six hours without a rest, and failing to keep daily and weekly records of the time worked. Eighty women are employed by the hotel, but only cashiers, maids and dishwashers were involved in the case.

'Care' of Maggots

A woman called the District switchboard the other day for information on the "care" of maggots. She was referred to the sanitation bureau of the Health Department, which specializes in care of control, whichever the citizen wants.

Beer Cans Basis of Suit

Beer cans—empty ones at that—were the subject of a suit filed yesterday in District Court by Assistant United States Attorney Daniel B. Maher against Southern Railway Co. for \$25,000 damages, which the suit said resulted when the company violated an Interstate Commerce Commission order by shipping the empty cans in the wrong type freight cars. Beer cans don't have priorities and must

Postmen Expect Anything

Springfield, Mo. (U.P.)—A postman never knows what he is going to find when he opens a mail box these days, according to C. H. Baker, superintendent of the mails here. Baker reports that a man recently mailed his spectacles in a mailbox and then even forgot to inquire for them. "Godness knows what he may have done with the letter his wife gave him to mail," Baker says. For that matter, the superintendent reports, postmen find all sorts of things in mail boxes—even a soldier's overseas cap!

Modern Miracle

Salina, Kans. (U.P.)—The miracles of this modern age! A private stationed at the Smoky Hill Army Air Field here recently was heard to say, "Since receiving that fountain pen for a birthday present, I can spell words that I never could before."

Died

JOHN M. McNEIL, 69, died at his home, 1000 14th St. N.E., on Thursday, July 27, 1944. Burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

ARTHUR DUDLEY, on Friday, July 28, 1944, at his home, 1000 14th St. N.E., on Thursday, July 27, 1944. Burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

GREENE, BRIDGET T., died on Sunday, July 23, 1944, at Los Angeles, Calif. Burial at Los Angeles.

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Acacia Sales

In June Set All-Time High

By S. Oliver Goodman

The biggest single month in the history of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Washington was recorded in June when paid-for shares amounted to \$8,965,000, a gain of 35 per cent over the same month last year.

Reporting this yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors, President William Montgomery added that sales for the first six months this year totaled \$42,910,000, a 47 per cent increase over the same 1943 period, which was the best previous first six months in Acacia history.

As a result of this record-breaking production, Acacia's business in force as of June 30 aggregated \$546,041,000. Assets have advanced steadily during the half year, going from \$119,178,275 on December 31, 1943, to \$124,614,479 on June 30.

Mr. Montgomery's report showed further that the company's holdings of Government bonds on June 30 amounted to about 95 per cent of all the securities in its bonds portfolio. Acacia set a new record during the Fifth War Loan Drive by purchasing \$7,500,000 in bonds.

Autopsy Ordered

Grace M. Harbold, 30, of 2140 N. st. n.w., died in Emergency Hospital yesterday shortly after arrival in an ambulance summoned by Ellison Pfeiffer, 36, of the same address.

Pfeiffer told police that Miss Harbold complained of feeling ill, and then told him that she had taken poison.

Miss Harbold had been in ill health and despondent for some time, according to police. An autopsy will be held today.

New Red Cross Course

A new 20-hour night course in nutrition was announced yesterday by the District Red Cross. Classes will be held Mondays and Wednesdays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., beginning August 7, at Walsh House, 2020 Massachusetts ave. n.w.

Applicants may enroll at the nutrition desk, DAR Building, 17th and D sts. n.w., or at Walsh House on the first evening of classes.

\$500 Missing From Office

John Willis of Edward M. Willis & Son, told police yesterday that \$500 had been taken early yesterday from the cash drawer in the company's offices in the Investment Building, 15th and K sts. n.w.

Testimonial Dinner

The American Business Association will give a testimonial dinner at 7 p. m. August 7 for A. J. Driscoll, president of the Mid-City Citizens Association and member of the Board of Public Welfare, to celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday.

Speakers at the dinner at the Statler Hotel will be headed by District Commissioner John Russell Young, Theodore S. Grape, past president of the Federation of Businessmen's Association, will be master of ceremonies.

Planners Ask Inquiry Into Deckman Body

Demands for investigation of the Joseph Deckman Committee, which recently launched an attack on activities of the Washington Housing Association, were made yesterday by the Citizens' Council on Community Planning.

Firing another shot in the word battle raging between Deckman, the Community Chest which finances the WHA and the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, the Council stated:

"To imply that the Community Chest would lend its weight and authority to a distortion of facts by one of its member agencies is a particularly vicious kind. . . . The accusation of axe-grinding is particularly inappropriate coming from the chairman of a housing and rent control committee who is himself in the building supply business."

The attack follows Joseph Deckman's open letter Wednesday in which he criticized the Washington Housing Association for sending out "anonymous literature giving a distorted picture concerning slum clearance and low-rent housing" and called it "an exclusive group financed by the Chest."

In a separate statement he charged Maj. U. S. Grant 3d with "superstitionism" in a vast and rather visionary scheme.

The Citizens' Council on Community Planning, an outgrowth of the housing conference held May 13, and of which Mrs. William H. Wells is temporary chairman, bolstered its demands for an investigation on the grounds that one committee of the federation is "making public statements in the name of the entire federation," and that "its claim to speak for the citizens of Washington . . . is at the very least open to skepticism."

Referring to the Chest, the statement declared: "This attempt to bring pressure to bear upon the directors of the Chest to withdraw the annual allotment of the WHA appears to partake of the nature of intimidation."

Combines to Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (U.P.)—The War Food Administration has allocated 1800 combines to Oklahoma for use in the grain harvest this season, according to word received here recently from Congressman Victor Wickersham (D., Okla.) in Washington.

Cuts 'Knees' for Ships

Sandy, Oreg. (U.P.)—Ralph DeShazer, Sandy expert who makes shipwrecks here, says, "knees" are now being used in building P-T boats, corvettes and land barges in both the United States and England. He says the shipwreck is the strongest wood joint made. The weights run from 150 to 2000 pounds. DeShazer says the trick is knowing how to cut the knees is to pick the right tree and get the right angle on the log. He's been cutting them for 15 years.

Earnings Statements

American Home Products Corp. for six months ended June 30 reports net of \$2,382,005, equal to \$2.46 each on 967,471 shares outstanding, against \$2,220,798, or \$2.46 each on 903,137 shares in the period a year ago.

Frank G. Shattuck Co. restaurant chain reports net for six months of \$690,688, equal to \$2.26 a share, compared with \$527,266, or 47 cents in similar 1943 period.

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. and subsidiaries report net of \$563,559 for first half year, or 61 cents a share, compared with \$601,992, or 65 cents a share.

American News Co., Inc., reports for six months ended June 30 net of \$1,235,309, equal to \$2.93 a share, against \$1,103,736, or \$2.62.

American Bank Note Co. reports for six months of \$617,303, equal to 74 cents a common share, compared with \$598,397, or 71 cents, for the similar 1943 period.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. reports net of \$200,000 provision for contingencies for fiscal year ended June 30 of \$826,445, equal to \$3.80 a preferred share, compared with \$978,376, or \$4.50 preferred share, in the previous fiscal year when \$400,000 was reserved.

Parke, Davis & Co. reports net for six months ended June 30 of \$3,702,324, equal to 76 cents a share, compared with adjusted net for the 1943 period of \$3,849,900, or 79 cents a share.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

C. & P. Net Off In June
The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. yesterday reported June net income of \$252,700, a drop of \$15,000 as compared with the same month last year.

Operating revenues of \$2,170,393 were \$74,405 greater than in June, 1943, but operating expenses and taxes were about \$89,000 heavier.

For the first six months C&P net income (before interest and dividends) totaled \$1,505,907, or \$96,470 as compared with the like 1943 period.

There were 365,066 telephones in service at the end of June, a decrease of 761 from the previous month but a gain of 56 telephones over the same 1943 date. Telephone users made 41,105,000 calls during the month, an increase of 231,000 over June, 1943.

Nelson T. Hartson has been elected general counsel of the District of Columbia Bankers Association, President Sidney F. Tallaferr announced last night. Mr. Hartson, a director of Riggs National Bank and a member of the law firm of Hogan and Hartson, succeeds the late Frank J. Hogan as general counsel.

Pepco Net Rises In June
Reversing a downward trend, net income of the Potomac Electric Power Co. in June totaled \$334,110 for a gain of 16 per cent over the same month last year.

A decline of \$49,216 in operating expenses and a gain of \$96,051 in the monthly statement filed with the Public Utilities Commission. Operating revenues of \$1,900,281 compared with \$1,804,230 in June, 1943.

For the first six months this year, Pepco's net income was \$1,983,977, a decrease of \$45,016 as compared with the like 1943 period. Operating revenues of \$11,589,510 were \$412,449 larger than in the six-month period of 1943, but operating expenses were \$348,973 heavier and provision for depreciation was \$84,044 larger.

Airline Sets New Records
Operating figures for the first six months of 1944 were reported yesterday by American Airlines, Inc., showing increases in every phase of domestic business and a new high in the number of transatlantic flights operated under contract to the Air Transport Command. American Airlines crews made 1717 transatlantic flights between January 1 and June 30.

Domestic revenue mileage has increased more than two million miles, reaching a total of 14,770,487 flown up to midnight of June 30. American flew 32 million more revenue passenger miles during the first six months of this year than it did in the same period of 1943. More than 15,500,000 pounds of mail, an increase of over four million pounds, were flown up to June of this year, while express figures have risen from 9,310,690 pounds carried to 9,708,444.

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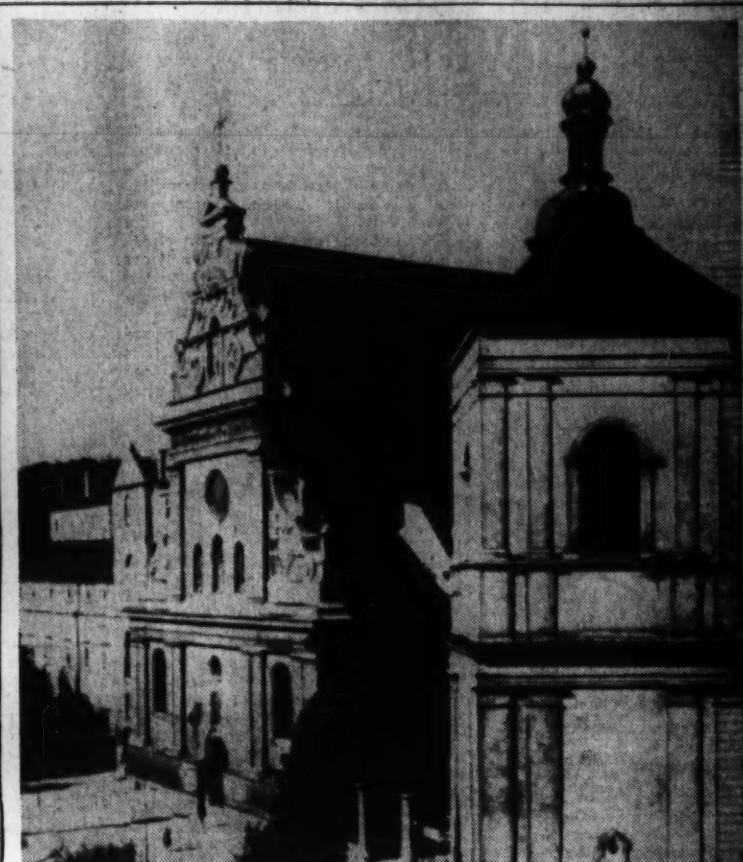
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VILNA IS SACRED SPOT TO AVERAGE POLE, HOME OF GEN. KOSCIUSZKO
Pilsudski's heart rests in arched structure in background



POLAND WAS BIG STATE BEFORE DIVISIONS. BLACK LINE SHOWS AREA AFTER 1939
dot-dash line is famous Curzon line, shaded areas are two now in question



LWOW IS ANOTHER CITY TO WHICH POLAND CLINGS FOR ITS HERITAGE
... leaders claim this land purchased by blood and toil

Nazi Prisoner Losses Only Sign of Crack In Enemy's Fighting

By Fletcher Pratt

THE NAZI structure is beginning to crack. That in itself does not mean an awful lot. The liberty bell cracked a good many years ago and she isn't busted yet—and Secretary of War Stimson has remarked that the soldiers on our fighting fronts in Normandy and Italy are unable to detect any difference in the quality of the opposition they are encountering.

In that, he is slightly wrong—but only very slightly. The difference is there in a statistical sense. The Germans are losing too many prisoners. While they are fighting they fight as well as ever but they quit a little easier—only enough easier for the difference to be detected when the official reports are totaled. They are not likely to change, either, in that respect. Morale in the lower ranks of the Army was what beat them in the last war and Hitler has spent years and all his effort in seeing that that does not happen again.



PRATT

It apparently never occurred to him that the crack might develop along the lines of the upper ranks of command, though to outside observers this was noticeable as early as 1940 as the specific weakness of the Nazi military machine. In the democratic countries we can get rid of high leadership that shows itself incompetent. For an example, the British got rid of Chamberlain. In dictatorship the Junkers it is apt to turn out that the old, incompetent leadership wins the revolution and does the shooting.

This is, in a way, lucky for our side (since a successful attempt against Hitler's government would have given the German a better leadership). But it does not mean that the end of the war is even approaching. The complaint of the generals against Hitler was not his ideas or what he was trying to do about conquering the world, but his method of going about it. Hitler's complaint against them has been not so much that they wanted to make peace but that they were inefficient about carrying out his ideas of the big way to make war.

What brought it about is perfectly clear. With assistance of the invasion forces operating in Normandy, it is the big breakthrough on the Russian front. It is now possible to obtain some idea of the extent of that break.

By any estimate it is the greatest victory the Russians have won yet over the Germans, a good deal bigger than Stalingrad. Every detail adds up to show it. When an army advances 75 miles through enemy lines into enemy-held territory, as the Russians did in reaching Minsk and Baranovitz, it comes up against serious difficulties for supplies, especially supplies of gasoline and ammunition, the heavy and bulky items which are so difficult to transport by road, which can only be moved at night if enemy air forces are in the area, which a very few rear guards could hold up even though those rear guards may be bypassed by the fighting elements of the advance.

More Than Retreat Evident In Russian Pace

When they reached Minsk and Baranovitz the Russians did not pause. Instead their pace increased. The only possible conclusion seems to be that there was no German air activity, there were no rear guards, the roads and bridges were left in such good shape that the long truck convoys could keep right up with the fighting troops. This means only one thing. That one thing is not a rapid German retreat, but the virtual destruction of the forces in White Russia. Moscow claims 538,000 Germans "disposed of." This is a figure written somewhere on the wall like all such figures, but in the present case it may turn out to be not far from accurate.

What follows? This: that the central group of Russian armies took up the attack and broke through the quadrilateral fortress positions represented by Lwow, Lublin, Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok. This left only one defensible line short of German territory—the line of the Vistula.

The men who should have been ready to hold this line were either dead, in Russian prison camps or were hastily rushed into Finland and the Baltic states to stop the Russian drive there—which is apparently the main error that caused trouble between Hitler and his generals.

The troops who must hold the Russian line or the line inside Germany can come from only one source—that general reserve, so long and carefully hoarded by the Fuehrer; the subject of so many of his boasts. Once that general reserve is put in there isn't any more—and this is the explanation for the general mobilization decree covering the whole of Europe which the Germans have issued this week.

Reports Look Good From Other Side of World

On the other side of the world the first reports from Guam and Tinian look good. We have had casualties, as was to be expected, but nowhere near so heavy in proportion as on Saipan. Both islands look as if they would fall into our hands much more easily than our first conquest in the Marianas.

The most interesting thing about this campaign, however, is not that the losses have been cut, but that both Guam and Tinian have been attacked by heavy forces. Nothing like this was done in the Marshalls, the Solomons or New Guinea. In all those places there were pockets of territory still held in considerable force by the Japanese—Wolfe, for instance, and Rabaul—both at one time important Japanese naval bases. In the Marianas our leaders have apparently decided to do a thorough job and the only possible explanation would seem to be that they intend to erect this complex of islands into a major base area for United States forces, not a mere staging point as Kwajalein or a protected anchorage as Guadalcanal-Tulagi.

It will, doubtless, take time even after the islands are captured to set up docks and machine shops in the Marianas, even though the technique of building up these advanced bases has enormously improved since the beginning of the war. In fact, we will probably be lucky to get them into operating shape by next spring. But once they are operating, the Marianas should constitute a new Pearl Harbor on the very doorstep of Japan.

This is the objective toward which the campaign is clearly looking and constitutes a perfectly adequate reason why one Japanese cabinet should get out and another come in which may have some ideas about what to do over such a situation. The Marianas, in American hands, present much the same threat to Japan that Bermuda would to us if it fell into the hands of an enemy.

Compromise Foreseen in Both Government Merger and Land Division Showdown Near in Polish Boundary Dispute

The author of this discussion on the Polish boundary question was born in Austrian Poland and graduated from the University of Lemberg (Lwow); has written numerous historical studies. He first came to the United States as a foreign correspondent in 1912; has edited Polish newspapers in this country and taught history and political science after graduate work in law and history at Universities of Chicago and Colorado and Columbia University.

By M. T. Hanunian

SETTLEMENT of the Polish-Russian boundary question must be made very soon, with Soviet troops at the very gates of the Polish capital. The Polish government in exile still hesitates, but since it is an accepted diplomatic method to cling openly to original demands, the Polish formula of refusal to recognize any territorial changes since 1939 does not necessarily imply refusal to compromise. Chief Soviet objection is to some members of the Polish cabinet who always were and still are outspoken foes of Russia. Those familiar with the terrible treatment of Poland by the tsarist regime will not wonder about this. Here lies Stalin's opportunity to amend the wrongs and to prove to the Polish people—as he has been trying to do recently—that the present regime of Russia recognizes the mistakes of the past.

Soviet recognition of the revolutionary Polish government may bring, in the end, a merger of two "governments," one "de jure" and another "de facto." The title assumed by the "de facto" government, namely "Council of Liberation," suggests some sort of merger must be in its mind.

The claim of this group that the government in the exile is not legal cannot be sustained successfully. It is true that the election to the parliament which ratified the 1935 constitution was not as free as those in the United States or in Britain and it is true that the Polish senate was packed with the supporters of the plan, but the constitution had been formally ratified, but had the support of even those who disapproved methods of its creation.

Council of Liberation Chairman Morawski, a Socialist, can readily cooperate with Premier of the Exile Government Mikolajczyk, another social democrat, and is the best choice of a leader from underground forces.

Hiding Won't Help

From the legalistic viewpoint of diplomatic protocol, Poland's case is stronger than that of Russia. Soviets have formally disclaimed their acts of 1939 and this should be the starting point of all discussions. Hiding behind the artificially created foreign department of the Ukrainian and White Russian republics is only complicating the problem. The Polish element is weak in most of the contested territory, but is (or was in 1939) very strong near Lwow and Vilno.

Deportations by the Soviets and later wholesale murder of Poles by the Nazis may have disposed of these old Polish centers; nevertheless, they remain sacred to the average Pole. Polish arms and blood protected them for over 500 years. Here a true blood-brotherhood of Poles, Russians and Lithuanians has been established by centuries of cooperation.

To cut this body politic is like cutting apart the Siamese twins. But some cutting has to be done. We can only hope that the surgeons are highly skilled and that no vital parts will be injured.

Here are some facts on the background:

Losses Almost Half

July 22, 1932, the Soviet government concluded a nonaggression treaty with Poland on a basis of the status quo. This was renewed in 1934, to run until December 31, 1944. But after the Nazi attack on Poland in 1939, the Soviets marched into Poland and partitioned the republic, annexing the eastern half. A few months later a nominal plebiscite was held. Local people voted to stay with the Soviets.

When, however, Nazi Germany attacked the Soviets in June, 1941, Russia renounced her claim to territory taken in 1939. This accord was underwritten by Great Britain.

Also in This Section—

War background: Korea's importance and stolen Jap empire that she must give up, William Shirer's roundup on attempt to assassinate Hitler, Page 2; flak over Europe and how Yanks fight it, report of the Greek political crisis, ... Page 3
Allied Relationships Are Improving, says analyst Page 6
Editorials and Letters to the Editor Page 4
The Problem of Oil, with discussion of war needs Page 6
Your Favorite columnists: Drew Pearson, Mark Sullivan, Ernest Lindley, Leo Wolman, Carl Sandburg and the Gallup Poll on Dewey's outlook in Central States Page 5

This would tend to prove that the Soviets have agreed not to press their claim.

Comparison of the map of the Polish state set up in 1920 with the Polish-Lithuanian state of 1772 (the year of the first partition of Poland) will show the modern Polish republic embraced only 53.1 per cent of Polish territory in 1772.

Although earlier the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth extended almost as far east beyond the Dnieper as the farthest advance of the Nazi hordes during the present war, not even the most rabid "imperialists" would dream of claiming more than 38 per cent of the territory of 1618, year of Poland's greatest expansion.

The eastern 62 per cent of old Poland's territory, although thickly colonized by Poles during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, comprised the medieval Russo-Lithuanian state. Only about one-fifth of that grand duchy was purely Lithuanian. Four-fifths was old Russian land Lithuanians won from the Tartars.

Kiev Is Price

The first union of Poland and Lithuanian-Russian state dates back to 1386 when the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Jagello, married the Queen of Poland, Jadwiga, daughter of Louis d'Anjou, joint ruler of Poland and Hungary. This union was made more integral in

1401 under pressure of German danger. In 1569 the merger became complete and Russian provinces of Lithuania ceded outright to the Polish partner.

The scheme was entirely voluntary, but engineered by landed nobility and the Catholic clergy interested in establishment of enormous "estates" and conversion of Greek-Catholic Russians to Roman Catholicism. Plain Russian people had nothing to say about it and cared little.

The nationalistic movement did not begin until the second quarter of the 17th century, when freedom-loving peasants in eastern provinces began to settle on islands of the Dnieper, below the cataracts of the river, where they organized their own republic or "Ukraina" which was called "Zaporozhe."

Instinctive Movements

This free brotherhood became a center of national agitation and of economic revolt against Polish rule in the middle of the 17th century. This led eventually to the loss by Poland of Kiev and all the land beyond the Dnieper; finally enabled rulers of Moscow to gain back for Russia these oldest Russian provinces.

In the early medieval period, partly because of German pressure, partly in imitation of German policy of empire building, each of the three great Slavonic nations tried to extend its sovereignty.

Polish King Boleslav (992-1025) was the first to try to unite Czechs, Slovaks and Russians. He succeeded in holding Czechy, Moravia and Slovakia for a short period but his military expeditions did not bring much fruit; only taught Russian grand dukes to reciprocate in a westerly direction. Czech kings tried the scheme and for a time ruled Poland and Czechy jointly.

All these efforts were instinctive movements within the Slavonic family and acts of self-preservation against the Germans.

Some Russian territory became Polish very early by a Polish king's "inheriting" from a childless Russian cousin-prince a few principalities. The Polish cousin had to fight with Lithuania to hold these principalities but he did finally succeed in keeping Galicia and Lwow, which remained an integral part of the Polish kingdom until 1772 and were again a part of the Polish republic from 1919 to 1939. This was the only instance when force of arms was used to keep for so many centuries a part of old Russia within Poland.

Compromise Foreseen

In modern times, pressed by the need of peace in order to establish authority of the Soviets over all the Russian empire, Lenin ceded to Poland, in the peace treaty of Riga in 1921, western parts of White Russia, Volyn and also the Pripiet marshes. That the Soviet leaders hoped then for an eventual adjustment of western boundaries is clear from the action of Stalin in 1939, when he ordered the occupation and later a hurried plebiscite in the annexed eastern belt of Poland.

From the economic viewpoint, only Galicia presents a real value: oil fields, wheat, forests, well-developed country and good roads. In the western Volyn the soil is poor. Pripiet marshes present only defensive value. The soil of White Russia is a very poor.

But from the sentimental view the situation is critical. Russians consider this land a part of their national "cradle," although their leaders had given it up. Poles, who governed it for nearly 400 years, claim that this land was purchased by blood and toil. Both sides also claim it for safety.

It is evident that only a compromise will settle the problem. The Poles are clinging desperately to Vilno and Lwow.

Two great Polish leaders, General Kosciuszko and the national poet, Adam Mickiewicz, came from south from Vilno. So did the late Marshal Pilsudski, restorer of new Poland.

Boundary Natural

By common culture, fate, marriage and political association, the southern part of Lithuanian Grand Duchy also became an integral part of Poland, although a separate state. This spiritual "conquest" was accomplished not by force but by a peaceful co-habitation. Peasants in villages deep in the forests remained Lithuanian in speech and from them came the revival of Lithuanian nationalism when Poland fell. German intrigue was partly responsible for acute misunderstandings between Poles and Lithuanians.

Although Poland is a part of the great European plain, there is a natural physical boundary between Russian and Polish land, the watershed between the Dnieper and Vistula Rivers' tributaries. There are some Russians west of this and some Poles east. An exception could be arranged for the district of Vilno. The district of Lwow lies, without any doubt, within the watershed.

Before forced transfers of Poles in 1940 about 6 per cent of people of the district, outside Lwow, were Polish. The city itself was about 65 per cent Polish, 23 per cent Jewish and 12 per cent Ukrainian. West of Lwow and the Bug River a little over one million Ukrainians lived before the present war. East

Freed Dutch Natives Tell Of Jap Abuse

By James D. White

Associated Press Staff Writer

A detailed picture of how Japan has treated the conquered peoples of New Guinea and the Netherlands Indies is emerging from reports of Dutch civil administrators advancing with American troops.

It is a picture of unrelieved cruelty to populations noted for their peaceful nature. Its monotony of abuse is almost unbelievable.

Latest information reaching Dutch officials in this country, disclosed here for the first time, quotes seven natives, men and women, who went through Japanese rule in Dutch New Guinea.

"Everyone was put to work at the airfields from 7 in the morning until 11 at night, sometimes until 3 in the morning. For this they were paid 20 Dutch cents per day (about 11 cents) in addition to very poor food, a couple of pounds of sago (a starch made from the palm of the sago palm). When the men lagged at their work to have a smoke, they were beaten with anything that was handy.

Plunder Homes

"When the men were away from home the Japanese would enter and steal whatever they could find. At night Jap soldiers would lie in ambush for young women and gardens would be plundered.

"Only native administration officials could get a supply of rice. During two years of occupation they were allowed only 88 pounds each. Neither salt nor sugar was available."

This report adds that a revolt was planned along the coast, but abandoned when it was realized that native spears and knives would stand no chance against Japanese weapons.

Another Dutch report from the New Guinea coast:

Sick and half-starved Japanese, brought hundreds of miles for forced labor and rescued by American forces later, say that early this year Japan launched a drive to mobilize every man, woman and child in Java and neighboring islands to work on defense installations.

Many Throats Cut

Children were required to join the Java Youth Corps. Boys were taken from schools without a chance to say goodbye to their parents.

Throughout liberated areas of Dutch New Guinea people also say they had been forced to work on air strips. The unwilling had their throats cut.

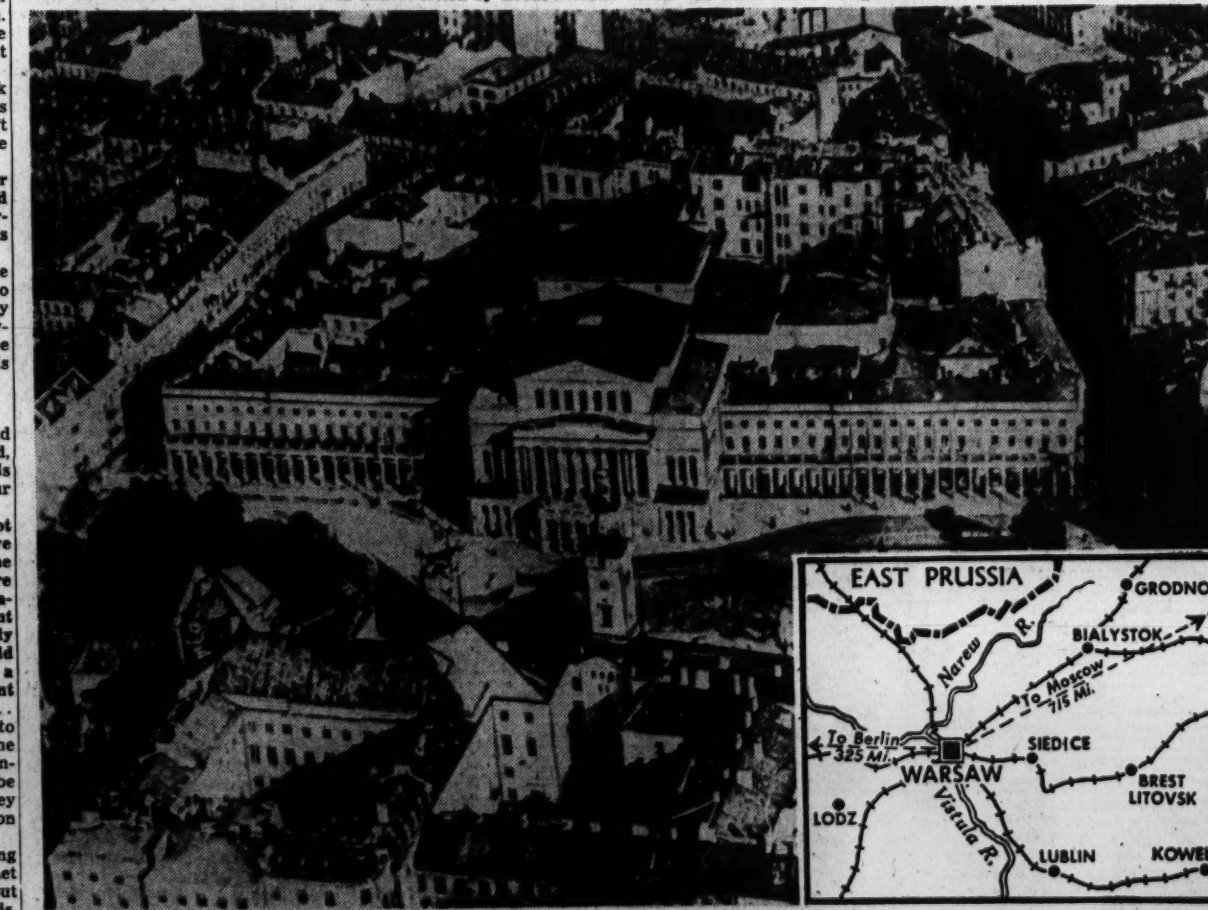
One Javanese reported that the Japs beheaded several of his comrades for stealing a chicken.

This sort of story is so uniform that the Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, said in a recent speech that every vestige of collaborationist activity among Indonesians has disappeared because of Jap behavior.

Schools Closed

The Japs closed many schools and churches, banned Christianity worship and prohibited any reference to Dutch rule or use of the Dutch language. Children were permitted to sing only Japanese songs.

The same sort of thing appears to have gone on in Australian New Guinea, but many natives retreated to the hills to hide. They are now returning to the coastal country and working for Allied at fixed rates of pay.



HERE'S HOW WARSAW LOOKS FROM THE AIR. BIG BUILDING SHOWS ANCIENT CULTURE. POPULATION ABOUT 1,178,211
... insert map shows area near city, distances to Berlin and Moscow from the Polish capital



Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Showdown Is Nearing In Polish Boundary Dispute With Russia

Continued from Page 1.

of the Bug and Lvov, not more than one million Poles lived in Galicia before forced transfers to Siberia.

Today very few Poles have remained in their old homes, and no one can tell, not even Stalin, how many could return.

Rights Acknowledged

The ethnic boundaries of Poland proper have not changed much since the middle fourteenth century. The Germans, persistently pushing, have gradually Germanized all Slavonic elements west of the Oder and the greatest part of the Baltic seaboard east of the Oder. Thus most of the ancient Polish principalities of Silesia and of Pomerania have been lost. In Upper Silesia, however, especially east of the Oder, the Polish element held its own, only cities becoming predominantly German.

There is no doubt, even in the Nazi mind, that the destiny of Poland lies in its success in holding territory between the rivers Oder, Nemen and Bug; between the Baltic and the Carpathian mountains, territory in the shape of a heart in the very geographic center of Europe.

The German element in East Prussia settled there only with the permission and tolerance of medieval Polish princes and while southern belt is still Polish ethnically.

It may be asking too much to have restored to Poland all of the Pomerania (or seaboard) east of the Oder. There is little doubt, however, about the removal of a million or so Germans in East Prussia, either to the Reich or Siberia. The new Polish government would probably not tolerate within Polish territory any, even scattered, German settlements since their treacherous conduct during the present war.

Need Stable Border

As to general political orientation of the restored Polish Republic, the geographic situation and economic resources must be the only criterion of foreign policy.

In order to be secure a nation must have stable national borders, furnished preferably by free access to the sea, the protection of a deep mountain range or at least of a large river. When any of these elements are lacking, an isolating belt of land, of considerable depth is usually sought.

The German "Drang nach Osten," even in the middle ages, tried to push Poland away from the sea and make it a land-locked insignificant state, totally depending on German trade. Hitler simply resumed the old policy.

The same motives moved, before this time, two other competitors to attempt control: Sweden and Russia. Poland lost first to the Swedes in 1660, then to Russia.

When the two winners got involved in a war, Sweden was completely eliminated as an European power after the battle of Poltava in 1709 and Russia proceeded to win back, step by step, all of the important territory. This ended in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, when the restored "Kingdom of Poland" although in much curtailed area, was attached to Russia by a personal union in the office of the Russian Emperor, who was also to be crowned the Polish King. The present Soviet government seems to be following a similar policy.

Power Politics Over

The Black Sea already is a Russian lake; the Baltic Sea, about to become one. The best Poland can, and may, hope for is a status similar to that of Sweden of today, which may be for the best.

The days of power politics for Poland are over. The only thing its statesmen must decide is whether they should belong to the Russian or to the German orbit.

The Soviets do not desire her as one of their constituent republics, but for Poland to form a special central European block of small Slavonic nations, plus Hungary and Rumania, would incur outspoken disapproval of Russia.

While Polish textile products, coal and salt could find good markets in Russia, the real customers for her agricultural produce will be in western Europe, mostly England and Italy. On this basis Poland can rebuild its commerce and remain strictly neutral, also cooperating economically and politically with Russia. Because of this, neither does Poland need a safety belt in the east.

But Poland must have control of the sea from Gdynia to almost Memel; must regain all of its original land which still is (or was before Hitler) inhabited by Poles. She should have Silesian coal, her Barykall oil fields, all natural, legitimate domain—to achieve real prosperity.

Could Thrive Again

The much miscarried plebiscites of 1921 deprived Poland of some 223,000 Poles were left in the German part of Silesia; only 299,701 Germans in the Polish part of Silesia. Simple Lutheran Poles of the Masurian lake region were assured their religious freedom would be suppressed if they should vote to return to Poland.

British insistence (of Lloyd George) Poland was deprived of

Premier's Trip Is Regarded As Hopeful Sign

PRESENCE this weekend in Moscow of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish government-in-exile to confer with Premier Stalin over the new Polish Committee for National Liberation (recognized by Russia and helping the Soviets as they pushed deeper and deeper into Polish territory) is regarded in both London and the United States as a hopeful sign of compromise between the two factions and of an amicable settlement of the Russo-Polish boundary dispute.

Earlier this week (Wednesday) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons that the British government still recognizes the government in exile, despite formation of the Committee of Liberation. The same day in Washington Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski conferred with Secretary of State Hull, presumably to express the attitude of the government in exile to the new regime, which he called "a typical puppet government imposed by Moscow." The State Department's attitude was not made known, but it was broadly hinted in London that His Majesty's government, while recognizing the government in London, would not commit itself to the extent of mediation.

Danzig and her Baltic zone after the last war.

If restored along lines of ethnic boundaries and economic prospects, Poland again can become a prosperous nation of 25 to 30 million people, of whom about two million will be Jews.

During the last biennium before this war, Poland's percentages of world production were: wheat 1.3 per cent; rye 1.5 per cent; corn 0.1 per cent; oats 2.9 per cent; barley 3.1 per cent; meat 2.7; beet sugar, 5 per cent; tobacco .6 per cent. These percentages can be restored within a few years. The Polish farmer loves his mother earth and can and will work day and night to make it produce properly.

But in order to be free to do this he must have the security of new friendship with Russian farmer; continued sympathy and perhaps extended credit of English and American nations.

Key to the problem now is held by the Russians, chiefly by Stalin. But any new hysterical outbreak of emotional people within the Polish government "in exile" may open old wounds anew.

Much water will flow in the Vistula before the professional haters of Russia will make room for new men in the Polish government who can forget the bloody past of the imperialist age.

Poland needs realists like Stalin and Molotov. Russia, however, also must respect Poland's needs and past investments, especially in the Lvov and Vilno regions; must help Poland regain its western lands and Baltic seaboard and abstain from any interference in Polish internal affairs. Only thus can the Polish problem be solved satisfactorily.

Korea Now Plays Key Role in Pacific

By Robert T. Oliver

Author of "Korea: Forgotten Nation," published this month.

Events of the past few days have underlined the importance of Korea to both the Japanese and United Nations as the Pacific war enters its decisive phase. The significance Japan attaches to this vital peninsular bridge to the continent could not be more strongly emphasized than when the Korean governor-general was made new Premier of Japan and a former Japanese Premier was appointed to the Korean governor-generalship.

And as these two events mark the strong reliance Japanese militarists place upon their chief base and supply line into Asia, two other events show how shaky their foothold in Korea really is; how much the United Nations have to hope from the age-old hatred of Koreans for their Japanese masters.

One of these hopeful signs is the willing surrender of the Koreans found on Saipan. They gladly gave themselves up to our troops at the first opportunity, just as have other Koreans previously found in our march up the Pacific island chain.

The second sign was the tentative proposal of the Japanese the other day to grant Korea its "independence" under the puppet rulership of the last of the Korean Yi dynasty, a feeble nonentity married in his childhood to a Japanese princess. This plan apparently died aborning, from the total lack of interest Koreans expressed in it.

Recognition Early

To the Japanese it has been classical military doctrine through all recorded history that the conquest of Korea was the indispensable preliminary to conquest of the continent. Most notable of their earliest attempts was the seven-year war waged by the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, from 1592 to 1598—an attempt that would have succeeded had it not been for the Korean naval genius, Yi-Sun-Sin, who built the world's first ironclad warships and with them destroyed the Japanese navy.

This marked the first, and for centuries the decisive defeat of the Rising Sun Empire which "has never been defeated in war."

Japan tried again by guile in 1876, when it negotiated a treaty port at Fusan on the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula, and followed up that advantage by assassinating the anti-Japanese Korean Emperor Min in 1895. In a surprise attack upon China in 1895 Japan eliminated all Chinese influence over Korea, and in another surprise blow at Russia in 1904 wiped out the Russian fleet and laid the foundation for elimination of Russian support of Korea in 1905.

'Teddy' Sanctioned It

By the Treaty of Portsmouth President Theodore Roosevelt gave United States sanction to a Japanese "protectorate" over Korea in 1905. And by withdrawing our Minister from Seoul that same year—the first nation to do so—we sealed our recognition of the virtual suzerainty of Japan over that vital base.

Japan took over Korea completely in 1910, at once began building a network of railways and highways to make the peninsula a gateway of entry to the continent. By giving token assistance to the Allies in World War I Japan reaped a network of southern island bases to secure its flank for a sweep onto the continent.

In 1931 the army of Nippon was ready and the first major extension of its Asiatic base was accomplished by the seizure of Manchukuo. With its position consolidated by 1937, Japan marched on into China. Meanwhile, the Korean base was strengthened, munition plants were created there and Korea was made a chief operational base for the war against China.

Like the Nazis in occupied Europe, however, the Japanese failed in the essential task of win-



GEN. NOBUYUKI ABE NOW IS KOREA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL. . . he's smiling here, but known as "strong man"

ning over the conquered Korean populace, the first Japanese Governor General of Korea, Count Terauchi, went to his task with the grim threat to the Korean malcontents that he would "whip them with scorpions."

Terror Reigns

A virtual reign of terror then instituted has continued to the present day. Hundreds of thousands of Koreans have been slain or imprisoned.

As the Japanese prepared for their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor to begin their final drive for Pacific empire, one of their strongest men, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who as chief of staff of the Kwantung Army had led in the conquest of Manchuria, was named Governor-General of Korea and charged with the duty of holding the people in line. So ruthless was his administration that he earned the dread appellation, "The Tiger."

But not even his terrorism could subdue the Koreans. At the time of the Doollittle raid on Tokyo a band of Korean guerrillas blew up the Japanese munition dumps at Chemulpo Bay. Today, according to official Japanese admissions, 16,000 Korean guerrillas are active in the mountains of northern and western Korea.

Promise Trouble

Now, with Koiso's services demanded in the home premiership, Jap militarists have named another of their strongest men, former Premier General Nobuyuki Abe as governor general of restless Korea.

With the Korean provisional government newly consolidated and active in Chungking and with an active underground army in Korea itself, there is every prospect that the American advance to the front door of Japan will be matched by organized sabotage of military installations at the backdoor in Korea.

The Korean provisional republic has prepared for the opportunity now offered by forming a united front of its own dissident groups. It is now composed of a coalition of four parties. Strongest is the Independence Party, led by Syngman Rhee, who represents the government as Korean commissioner in Washington and by Kim Koo.



DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, KOREA. . . commissioner here

Peace to Call For Watch Dog In Far East

(See Map Preceding Column)

By Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, USN

By International News Service Japan, being an island empire, is dependent upon naval strength for survival.

The greater part of the islands in the western Pacific and the sea lanes connecting them are owned, controlled or temporarily occupied by the Japanese, and many, particularly those used as bases, have been strongly fortified for protection.

The Carthaginian terms of the Calvo Caceres, November, 1943, involve nothing less than the decision to put the Japanese back to the nonmenacing status they occupied a century ago.

From the strictly American point of view, the most important areas occupied by Japan are the mandated islands—Marshall, Caroline and Marianas Archipelagos—formerly owned by Germany and placed under mandate of Japan after World War I by the Treaty of Versailles.

Must Keep Bases

After the war the Allies must maintain bases in these archipelagos where they can most effectively oppose and restrain a potentially aggressive enemy. Without such bases there can be no satisfactory defense against the revival of Japan's imperialism.

This will require the maintenance of a Navy and Air Force adequate to defend these bases. Whether this mission will be entrusted to the United States alone or to some future association of nations remains to be decided.

Indeed it may be desired that American naval and air bases on some of the islands be retained under British and French sovereignty by long-term leases in the same manner that we acquired bases in the British West Indies.

Formosa Strategic

In any case, it is obvious that the United States must take a leading part in maintaining peace in the Pacific. Moreover, as this country probably will be called upon after the war to guarantee Philippine independence, such guarantee cannot be given, militarily, unless the mandated islands are under predominant American control.

With regard to territory to be restored to China, the strategic island of Formosa, lying off the north China coast, 600 miles north of Manila, and the Ryukyu chain of islands control the entrances to the East China and Yellow Seas. They form stepping stones between Formosa and the main islands of Nippon and are provided with some of the strongest naval-air bases the Japanese possess for protection of the vital sea lanes which they dominate.

Other territory stolen from China since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War seven years ago includes nearly all the coastal region, with all principal ports and much valuable territory of the interior.

Others Involved

Thus, controlling the key points of the southwest Pacific area, it was comparatively easy to inundate Malay, the Dutch Indies, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines.

The restoration of independence to Korea—ceded to Japan in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese war and formally annexed in August, 1910—is a part of the program for weakening Japan, for it would completely eliminate her as a threat to the Soviet's maritime province of Vladivostok. Because of its strategic position and excellent bases, whoever controls this peninsula can threaten the Japanese Islands.

There are some territories not specifically mentioned which also should be stripped from Japan. Among these are the southern half of Sakhalin Islands and the Kuriles, which bar the way to Vladivostok. These might go to Russia, provided she eventually aids us in the Pacific war, thus giving her additional outlets to the Pacific.

If the Japanese are to remain effectively disarmed they also should be deprived of the Bonin Island group.

This definitely would insure her compliance with the terms of unconditional surrender.

The Propaganda Front

Truth About Germany Difficult to Discern But She's Toppling

By William L. Shirer

Long before the bombing of Hitler it was evident that things were going to pieces in Germany. The accounts of the attempted assassination—if it was that—and of the military revolt were heavily dosed with contradictions, obvious lies and evasions.

What are the facts that can be deduced and how did Nazi propaganda play with them? The bare facts, I believe, are these:

The Nazi regime has retained the upper hand, but it has been rudely shaken.

There have been no signs of a peoples' revolt. The German people are too weary, too apathetic, too much afraid of having Himmler snuff out their lives to revolt, and they are not organized for such a job. This is one of the main differences between the Germany of 1918 and 1944.

In Dissolution

The German Officers' Corps is in a state of dissolution.

The reason for this is that it realizes the war is lost and that Hitler's determined policy to resist to the end will bring about the complete destruction of Germany.

This will lead to the rapid deterioration of the German armies on the three main fronts. It is inconceivable that an army can fight well for long, with the main body of its officers so disaffected and with most of its leading generals either dead, in hiding or in captivity.

If these are the facts, so far as we can deduce them from the one-sided story that has come out of Germany, what has Nazi propaganda tried to do with them?

Caught in Web

In the beginning Goebbels caught himself up in a web of contradictions. He attempted to minimize the whole affair and to convince Germans that it was actually the work of the enemy.

Hitler himself gave the lie to this propaganda when he made it clear in his broadcast that the re-

volt was plotted "in Germany by a very small group, similar to that in Italy."

He also gave the lie to the Nazi Propaganda Ministry's efforts to minimize the affair, shouting into a microphone that it was a "crime that has no equal in German history."

Obviously, Goebbels was getting his signals crossed. But he stuck to a general propaganda pattern of his own, the chief points of which were:

The attack is condemned by the whole German nation, soldiers and civilians, which rallied unanimously behind the Fuehrer and was thankful his life had been spared.

"Work of Enemy"

Invulnerability of Hitler, protected by Providence.

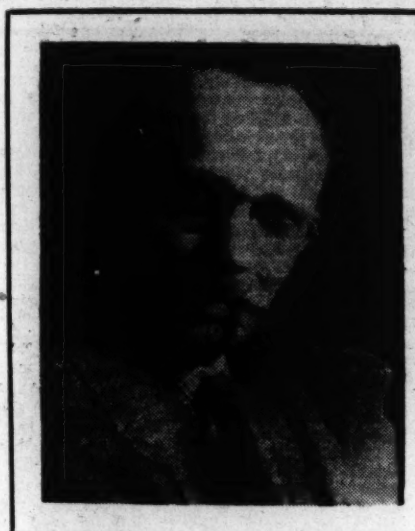
Civilians and soldiers will work for victory. The plot was not really serious. It was the work of the enemy.

There is one question that will intrigue us all. Did, as Hitler alleged, a Col. Count von Stauffenberg really throw or plant the bomb?

It is difficult to believe that a bomb which caused the damage shown in Nazi-released photographs could explode 2 meters from Hitler and not kill or even wound him.

One explanation could be that Hitler, egged on by Himmler, wanted an excuse to liquidate not only the generals whose loyalty he had long suspected but the German aristocracy. An attempt on his life might justify a terrible purge.

A New Post Feature!



A Daily and Sunday Column

by

Fletcher Pratt

famous military authority

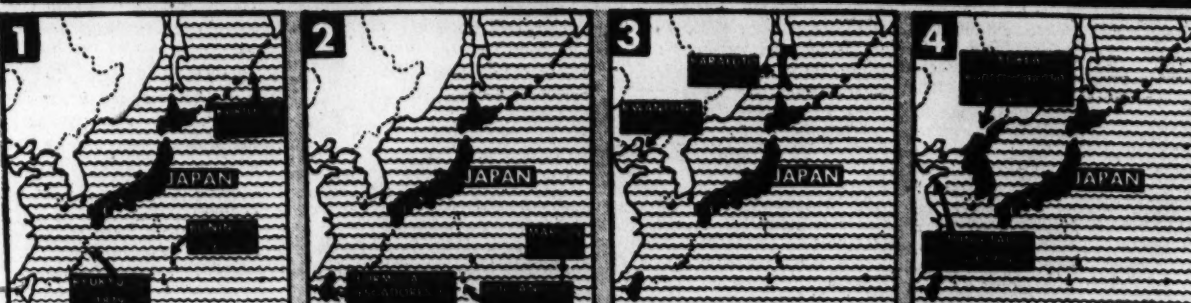
Fletcher Pratt is known as a war writer who is always on top of the news . . . and frequently ahead of it. He has written more books on military and naval affairs than any other American expert. His articles appear in magazines like the Saturday Evening Post and Harpers, and most of the important military and naval journals. He is military consultant for Time Magazine. One of his books, "The Navy—A History," is considered the finest book ever written on the subject and it has been widely used as a textbook.

You'll find Fletcher Pratt an expert who has a hard, practical knowledge about war, warriors and engines of war . . . plus a nose for news rarely found among experts. He not only analyzes news, he digs it out. It's been said that Fletcher Pratt can take a look at the latest war reports and see through enemy strategy and front-line facts as quickly as most admirals and generals who are on the scene with their binoculars.

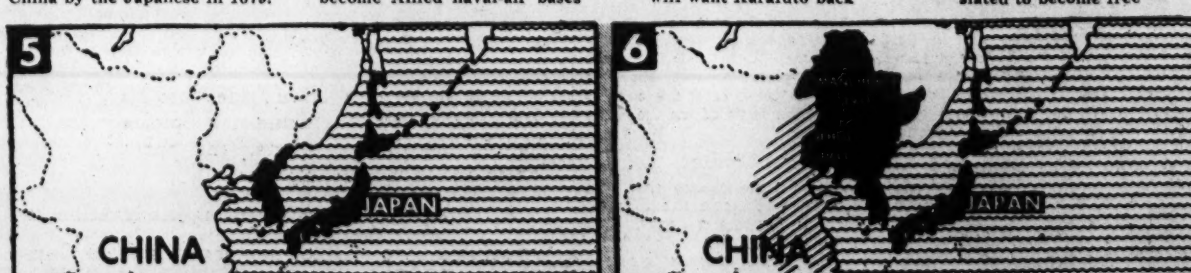
Keep up with war strategy on every front by reading Fletcher Pratt's daily and Sunday column in The Post. It's a new Post feature you'll applaud.

The Washington Post

HOW JAPS WILL LOSE STOLEN EMPIRE



JAPAN SHOULD be stripped of the Kurile Islands ceded to her by Russia in 1875; the Bonins, colonized by the Japs and annexed in 1876, and the Ryukyu Islands, stolen from an enfeebled China by the Japanese in 1879.



JAPAN REAPED A GREEDY REWARD for her participation in World War I on the side of the Allies. In 1920 Germany's Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands were turned over to the Japs under a mandate. This time, America may claim rights to these vital bases. Japan will retain only her original chain of home islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, subject to vigilant Allied bases on every side.

IN THE 1930's, JAPAN BEGAN HER BIG-TIME aggressions with the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, occupation of neighboring Jehol in 1933, invasion of China proper in 1937, annexation of Hainan and Spratley Isles in 1939. Shaded area shows present Jap hold on China. Japan will lose, in addition to all territories acquired in years past, her territory in southern Asia. The Japanese Empire will not exist after she is pushed to "unconditional surrender."

Yank Fliers Today Face Flak, Not Fighters—But Ready

Army Releases Story Of New Safety Suits For Use Over Europe

By George Connery

"Without it I'm quite sure I wouldn't be alive today." If you repeat scores of times this American flier's statement, taken from the records of the Army Air Forces, you get an approximation of the value of the "flak suit," often and correctly compared with the armor that saved life and limb for knights of another century.

The cumbersome collection of helmets and garments making up a flier's flak protection is, like his fighter or bomber, a product of wartime evolution. Air Forces surgeons are never quite satisfied that they are giving their boys the maximum safeguards against low-velocity missiles.

Despite reassuring statistics on injuries, just announced, air surgeons are continuing to bear down on this job. At present they are devising additional protection in the form of flak helmets, blankets and curtains. These latest items, although still on the secret list as to details, have the obvious advantage of being easily shifted and of providing protection to more than one man.

Study Shows Results

At the start there was definite reluctance on the part of some fliers to don the heavy, awkward flak suits. This is giving way, the Air Forces say, in the face of such reports as that made during the week by Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow, surgeon of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe and originator of the suit, which is now standard equipment overseas. Gen. Grow, analyzing the experiences of 133 airmen struck by flak or other missiles while wearing body armor, found that two-thirds completely escaped injury. Only 10.5 per cent were killed or seriously wounded. This was the breakdown:

No injuries	65.5%
Slightly wounded	24.0%
Seriously wounded	2.3%
Killed	8.2%

Men who had not worn flak suits suffered a substantially higher percentage of serious injuries, study disclosed.

Fliers' increasing enthusiasm for their personal armor is particularly gratifying to flight surgeons, because antiaircraft fire has become American airmen's major enemy over Europe.

Luftwaffe Missing

In early raids over Germany and France, fighter planes accounted for more than 75 per cent of our losses. This ratio now has dropped to well under 50 per cent and on many attacks the Luftwaffe fails to put up any interception.

This situation will continue, many competent war observers predict. They believe the American and British strategic air forces will be able to carry out their broad assignment of keeping German planes and gasoline production to their present 30 per cent of schedule, or lower, at the same time going after other enemy industries without let-up.

If this is a correct estimate of the course of the air war, American heavy bomber crews can expect to spend the remaining months of battle wading through tons of flak for German antiaircraft fire, according to most reports, continues heavy and accurate.

Near the front in Normandy, where fighters and medium bombers churn up German positions and communications on a daily schedule, the flak suit is due to continue a popular garment. Observers report that the Wehrmacht, while driven to the rationing of ammunition, still packs a vicious load of flak for Allied planes.

Can Meet Demands

The Army Air Forces has assured there will be sufficient armor on hand to meet demands. Since last fall 400,000 flak suits have been made in the United States and shipped abroad. Available also are many others produced in Great Britain to American specifications.

Today's flak suits are the fourth model to be developed since General Grow introduced them while serving as surgeon of the Eighth Air Force. Research and experiments are being carried on by the AAF Materiel Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; the Proving Ground Command, Elgin Field, Fla.; the Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla.; and the Army Ordnance Department at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and elsewhere.

"All such studies and experiments," the Army says, "have as their objective increased protection for fighters and bomber crews with a lessening of restrictions imposed on physical movements by bulkier and heavier armor. Progress in this direction is aided by improvisations, additions and suggestions by the fliers themselves, who variously favor tail pieces, armored

seats and armored shawls resembling horsecollars, designed to protect the neck."

More than a year ago the first of the present armored suits, 20 pounds in weight, were ready for the fliers, but the fliers weren't ready for the suits. It was, many of them thought, too heavy and too cumbersome. They have changed their minds.

From neck to hips the suit covers the flier, guarding him from spent bullets or shrapnel, which originally accounted for 85 per cent of wounds among bomber crews. The base is a sleeveless canvas slip-on with transverse pockets into which plates of steel are slipped. Front and rear covers suspended from the shoulders are laced together along the sides. The garment can be removed instantly by pulling a release cord through eyes on the shoulders.

Men also are provided steel helmets of two types. The M-3, suitable for most combat crewmen, fits over the regular leather flier's helmet, has projecting steel flaps to cover earphones. A coating of a substance similar to cotton lint is applied to the metal to prevent the flier's bare hands freezing in the high altitude temperatures.

For turret gunners, who work in extremely limited space, there is the M-4 helmet, made of steel plates shaped to fit the contours of the head and inclosed in a canvas cover.

Use Many Excuses

At first some fliers had as many excuses for discarding the suits and helmets as air surgeons had reasons for recommending them. Weight, bulk, discomfort and inconvenience were principal arguments against the armor, which is put on only when the planes approach hot flak areas. A campaign undertaken to educate American airmen to the safety value of the protective garments was given wide publicity.

Unfortunately, the most effective evidence had to be a comparison of casualty lists, but this was overwhelmingly convincing.

Statements by crew members to flight surgeons are cited by the Army Air Forces as proof that the men have been converted. A waist gunner: "I thought it was sort of foolish to wear a flak helmet and I didn't even take one along. It was fortunate that my radio operator had two helmets with him, one flak and one ordinary steel. He insisted I put his flak helmet on and wear it."

"The next thing I knew I felt like someone hit me on the head with a sledge hammer. A piece of flak two inches long and a half inch wide struck my helmet about two inches above the rim and directly over my left eye. . . I had a severe headache, but the helmet saved my life."

Still More Proof

Another waist gunner: "On my twenty-fifth mission I was hit by two large pieces of flak directly over the heart. The flak was deflected, although the force of the blow knocked me backward into the left waist gun position. I received no injuries except mild bruises of the chest. Two plates of the flak suit were bent considerably by the blow and one later fell out and was lost. I advise everyone to wear flak suits."

A bombardier said: "We were about 45 minutes from our target when attacked by German fighters. A 20-mm cannon shell came through the nose, entering from above and slightly to my left, striking me in the chest. The impact and the explosion knocked me back to the catwalk. When I tried to get up I knew my left shoulder and left side were hurt and my left thumb was bleeding. The nose of our ship was badly torn up and our oxygen system gone. I was, however, able to drop my bombs and operate my guns."

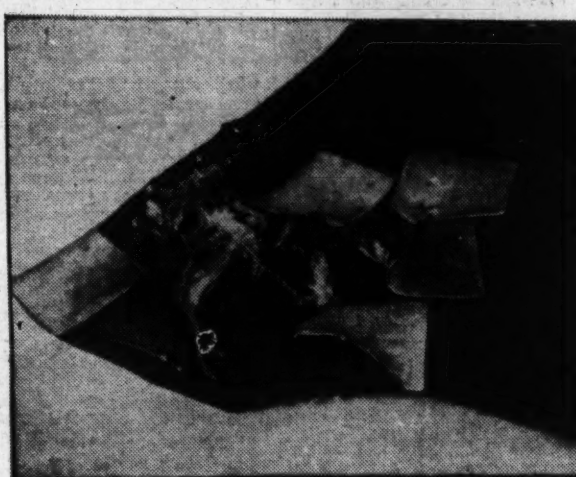
A tail gunner: "I'd hate like hell to go without a flak suit. I was flying my regular tail gun position when I was hit . . . 13.9-mm (machinegun) bullet pierced two struts and the oxygen bottle straight above me. Coming down on a vertical plane, it penetrated my flak suit and went through the soft tissues above the bone of my right shoulder. If it weren't for that flak suit the bullet most likely would have continued straight on through my lung."



HE LOOKS LIKE A KNIGHT OF OLD BUT WEARS THE NEWEST type of flak helmet, this Eighth Air Force flier. Made up of many small metal squares, the form-fitting helmet is lined with sponge rubber to reduce shock and concussion. Draping shoulders, it overlaps flak vest. Analysis shows 25 per cent of air casualties suffer from head or neck wounds



THIS PORTION OF A FLAK VEST, held in place by a tail gunner, received a hit from a 20 millimeter cannon. The piece of vest was knocked from the gunner's hand but he was not injured



THE BURST OF A 20-MILLIMETER CANNON shell struck and shattered this flak apron, but the gunner's hip, legs and life were saved. See story first column for value of flak suits

Wounded From France Fret for Action Again

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A U. S. Military Hospital.—Somewhere in Wales.—The spirit of the boys back from Normandy is typified by a parachutist here, glumly pushing himself about in a wheelchair.

"All that training," he said disgustedly, "and then I get injured in my first business jump. I wish they'd let me go back to my unit. I wanna get out of this place."

Actually "this place" is as pleasant as a hospital can be. The atmosphere is as friendly and informal as the dictates of medicine allow. The food is excellent.

But the boys, with few exceptions are impatient to get back to their units. Their conversation is largely military. Even the hospital dog is called "Awol."

Thanks to the advances in medical science, men are soon walking around. In the last war men as often died from infection as from their injuries. This hospital has not yet had a single case of gangrene.

X-Ray Valuable

The development of the X-ray is of inestimable value both in saving lives and avoiding disfigurement. This hospital has excellent equipment, and an X-ray team sometimes works 16 hours a day for four or five days in succession when a contingent of wounded arrive from France.

Any patient with a bullet or shrapnel wound is given intensive X-ray investigation, over the whole body if necessary. When he reaches the operating table, the surgeon knows exactly where the foreign body is, what size and shape it lies. He can go straight to it and remove it delicately.

The use of the X-ray means further, that there is no danger, as there was in the last war, of a man being left with an undiscovered piece of shrapnel which might lead to difficulties later on.

Learn French

Rehabilitation starts almost as soon as the patient arrives here. While still in bed boys can weave and plait belts and lanyards. This gives them a sense of achievement and prevents boredom.

Anything which stimulates interest in life after hospitalization is sound rehabilitation. Many boys back from Normandy complain of the unexpected frustration of not being able to understand French. A certain university immediately offered to send French teachers.

Red Cross girls visit patients, bring flowers, write letters home. In one corridor hangs a notice: "Barbers wanted. If you have been a barber and would like to put in a few hours of barbering a day, report to —." In the carpentry shop patients make racks, trays and other equipment needed for use here.

Since rehabilitation is simply the art of gently guiding patients back to a normal life, all these apparently disconnected activities are part of the process.

For most battle casualties, however, a return to normal life means return to the Army.

Not Like Other Resistance

Communists Create Greek Political Crisis

By Russell Hill

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Cairo.—The most significant aspect of the complicated Greek political situation appears to be the failure of the Communist Party to unite with the other parties and resistance groups in a broad national front as other European Communist parties have done.

The French Communists have agreed to share in the responsibilities of government pretty much on the terms stipulated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Italian Communist ministers went so far as to serve under King Victor Emmanuel III and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

In Yugoslavia Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), himself a member of the Communist Party, has organized his movement on such fundamentally democratic lines that he now has succeeded in enlisting the support of all elements in the country which are not actively collaborating with the Fascist enemy. But in Greece the Communist-dominated E. A. M. so far has refused to participate in the government which would, except for the absence of this powerful minority, be one of complete national unity.

Not Solely to Blame

This reporter would not like to convey the impression that the Communist E. A. M. is solely to blame for the tragic cleavage between Greeks which has resulted in civil war in the mountains of Greece and mutiny in the armed forces of the Middle East. Undoubtedly both sides have made mistakes.

But one thing can confidently be asserted. That is, if the Greek Communist Party had followed a policy similar to those adopted by the Communist parties in France, Italy and Yugoslavia, if it had shown the same willingness to make concessions and the same eagerness to achieve unity, the Greek national front would be a reality by now instead of a not-too-pious hope.

Moreover, the E. A. M. has put itself in wrong in the eyes of the world by repudiating the signatures of its delegates to the Lebanon conference.

Technicalities Raised

If the leaders of the E. A. M. really wanted unity, in the opinion of most nonpartisan observers, they would not hold out for more than five posts in the cabinet. They also would cease to raise technical points about the reorganization of the army and return to King George II.

For, paradoxical as it may seem, the present Greek royal government is composed entirely of Republicans. Papandreou, Vice Premier Sophocles Venizelos and the rest are just as anxious as the E. A. M. to let the Greek people decide this question freely.

As for army reorganization, the Lebanon charter is very flexible on this point, admitting the E. L. A. S., which is the E. A. M.'s army, should not be disbanded immediately but should be gradually incorporated into the national forces.

The door has not been closed to further negotiations, as was thought at one time. Venizelos, in a recent broadcast from London, appealed to the E. A. M. to enter the government on the basis of the Lebanon charter.

Still Some Chance

There is some chance that this will happen: Despite the dissolution of the Comintern, Communists still look toward Moscow for guidance. The Russians make no secret of the fact that they set unity and the winning of the war above party politics.

Russia's Communist delegate, who recently returned to the mountains, may be expected to advise E. A. M. leaders accordingly. What success he will have remains to be seen.

Some Greek government leaders speak as though even without E. A. M. participation they can have a government of national unity.

This is not entirely true, because if the E. A. M. remains unreconciled one can foresee the intensification of civil war in Greece after the Germans leave.

Patriot Press Helps to Fire French Revolt

The clandestine press in France has been an important factor in coordinating and organizing French resistance since June 18, 1940, the day after the French government signed its armistice with Germany. It was then that Gen. Charles de Gaulle issued a call from London for the French people to continue their resistance.

France Forever has made available reproductions of underground newspapers, the complete anti-Fascist press of Vichy newspapers.

The "legal" press is profitable. It receives subsidies from Berlin, in addition to unregulated profits. "Le Monde", owned by Laval, is one of his main sources of income.

All No-Profit

The clandestine press, however, is not a profit-making enterprise. The papers are usually four-page issues, no larger than a sheet of typewriting paper. They are mimeographed, or printed in tiny type to get the most into the available space. Their circulation is dependent mainly on hand-to-hand distribution.

What the clandestine press supplies what Frenchmen can't get from the Vichy press. It prints complete reports of Allied progress on all battlefronts, lists casualty figures the Germans suppress, halts the Allied air raids on France that the Vichy press attacks.

Much Is Taboo

A regular feature of "Le Franc-Tireur", clandestine paper, is a column called "What the Censor Wants Suppressed."

Examples of the things Germany finds it necessary to suppress are seen in the variety of subjects censorship laws cover:

It is forbidden to say "The Vichy Government." There is only one French government.

It is forbidden to publish advertisements or articles which show the pleasures of life in certain health and bathing resorts, particularly on the Riviera; or to publish society columns.

It is forbidden to allude to telephone, telegraph and postal control.

It is forbidden to say "Died in Germany" in death notices about French workers in the Reich.

THE WASHINGTON POST
Sunday, July 30, 1944

St. Louis Conference First Event to Show FDR Opponent's Skill

By Edward T. Follard

The 1944 presidential campaign is still very young—in fact, it shooting won't really start until after Labor Day—but one thing is said about it at the very outset.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is by far the smartest President Franklin D. Roosevelt has yet faced in his battles to capture and hold on to the White House over the last 12 years.

This may not be saying much—granted. Herbert Hoover was one of the most inept of politicians. Alf Landon was not much better and Wendell Willkie, running for his first public office, was so much the amateur that he literally lost his voice on the first lap.

As for Governor Dewey, he may not be in the class of that masterful politician, Mr. Roosevelt, but he certainly shows promise and the Democrats—the professionals, at least—would be the last to deny it. Indeed, an acknowledgement of it was to be found in the talk National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan made to his party workers in Chicago a week ago yesterday, when he warned, "We've got a tough job ahead of us."

Agenda Ambitions

Governor Dewey's skill as a politician is underlined by an event that is coming this week.

The GOP nominee for the Presidency is leaving New York City at midnight tonight for St. Louis, where he will hold a strategy meeting of the 26 Republican Governors. On the way, he will spend Monday in Pittsburgh and Tuesday in Springfield, Ill.

Governor Dewey and his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, have outlined an ambitious agenda for the St. Louis meeting, an agenda with some 15 topics. The action to be taken on these will form a postscript or supplement to the 1944 Republican platform adopted in Chicago late in June.

What is of interest at this moment is the strictly political aspect of the St. Louis meeting. Governor Dewey obviously hopes it will have these strategic results:

1. Underscore the fact that there are 26 Republican Governors—26 as against only eight back in the heyday of the New Deal. These Governors preside over States having three-quarters of the population of the United States and 339 of the 531 votes in the electoral college—73 more than the number needed to win the Presidency.

2. Emphasize the great measure of harmony in the Republican Party and contrast it to what GOP Chairman Herbert Brownell last week described as "the back-biting, confusion and double-crossing" in the Democratic Party.

3. Weld the 26 Republican Governors into a powerful team that will swing into action early and prepare their State machines for the get-out-the-vote drive that is to culminate in the election of November 7.

This will be the first conference of its kind—the first where all the Governors of one party have gone into a huddle with the party's nominee for President and Vice President.

Expect Big Things

Out of this and out of other moves that Governor Dewey already has made or contemplates, is expected to come the most efficient organization the Republicans have had in 48 years—that is, since McKinley whipped Bryan in 1896. That may sound pretty formidable, but that's what the Republicans say they expect.

Governor Dewey has learned his politics in the same tough New York school where President Roosevelt learned his. Two bitter set-backs helped sharpen his political sense: his narrow defeat when he first ran for Governor in 1938 and his later failure at the 1940 Philadelphia convention.

Must Convince People

In the campaign that follows there was vast confusion in the Republican camp; a glaring lack of the kind of party teamwork the Governor Dewey now is determined to have. Despite all this Willkie got 22 million votes, the largest number ever polled by a Republican nominee for President. But professionals in the GOP have forgone him and took a vow not to take another chance with an amateur.

As matters stand, then, Gov. Dewey has demonstrated the smartest politician the GOP trotted out against Roosevelt.

He still must convince the American people he has the qualifications to be President in the midst of history's greatest war.

Odds Against Him

Betting odds are against him, and polls and surveys likewise. He is running against a man who has shown himself to be the greatest vote-getter in modern times—a man who this time says he will not campaign in the usual sense because it is "not fitting" and because in these days of global warfare, it will not "be able to find the time."

The President, in his speech from a naval base on the West Coast to the Democratic Convention, said that the issue whether the American people would elect to "inexperience and immature hands"—that is, Dewey's.

That, in Dewey's opinion, was just a variation of the doctrine of the Indispensable Man. Those who know him predict that Dewey, win or lose, will wage a campaign to the great prize that will long be remembered; predict further that Mr. Roosevelt may change his mind about not campaigning in the "usual sense."

"Get that mortar! It's killing us!"

Thus spoke a battalion leader into his radio on D-Day. Fortunately, a Spitfire located the German mortar and put a quick end to it after this plea.

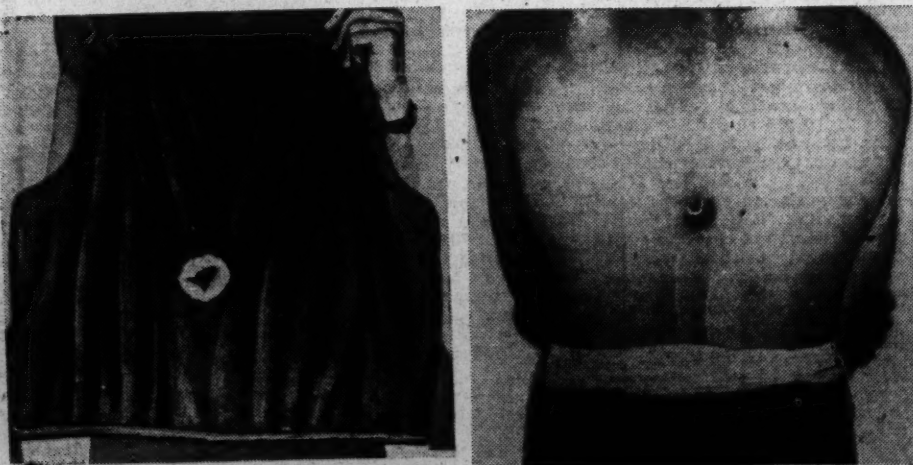
A correspondent eye-witnessing the invasion on D-Day reported this incident.

Think now of the terrible cost this ONE German mortar inflicted upon our men in the invasion. Had it killed but ONE American, the cost would have been high, but it was responsible for scores of casualties.

Yes, the invasion did go unexpectedly well. But there were casualties—hundreds of them.

Need any American be told more than this to dig way down in his pocket and lend Uncle Sam even more money than he had thought was possible?

Need any American be asked to back the invasion by buying more War Bonds?



STRUCK BY A 2-INCH PIECE OF SHRAPNEL, this navigator was lucky to be wearing a flak suit. The shrapnel penetrated the suit far enough to break the material on the inside. But he suffered only a bruise and a swollen back. See story in the first column on value of protection against flak and the newest Army methods to protect its fighting airmen

Business Costs Loom As Important Factor In Postwar Job Plans

By Leo Wolman

In much of the planning for postwar employment, not nearly enough attention is being paid to the relation between costs of doing business and the outlook for jobs. If it becomes too expensive to employ a job seeker he will, more often than not, not be employed. Payroll taxes, whatever benefits they may yield in social services and insurance, are a tax on employment and if they are heavy enough they will discourage, and not encourage, employment.

Among the costs with which American employers of labor will need to reckon after the war, labor costs loom particularly large. It is often said that there are many industries, large employers of labor, in which labor costs are only a small fraction of total costs.

But this is only correct with respect to direct labor costs and it overlooks the equally important charges on a business which are incurred when indispensable fuels, materials, equipment and services are purchased. If costs cover all of these items, there are very few businesses which do not show a high ratio of labor to total costs. Besides there are sources of employment, such as the services and trade, which in normal times employ more workers than manufacturing and in which the cost of labor is by all odds the largest item of expense.

Problem Has Direct Bearing on Postwar Jobs

These observations are peculiarly relevant to plans for creating jobs after the war, when it is remembered that, as a matter of public policy, we have been steadily raising wages in this country for more than 10 years. Of course, not all of the wage increases have raised costs, for there have been sources of savings which have been tapped to compensate for rising wages. But in many industries and occupations such sources do not exist, or if they do it is only in moderate amount and in those increased wages must be absorbed by profits, higher prices, or both.

Wages, however, are not the only source of labor costs. Inefficient labor, compensated at low rates of wages, will be costly. Restrictions on output, obstacles put in the way of improved methods, new machinery and materials, the relaxation of discipline, will raise costs even if wages are unchanged. With the progressive unionization of industry in the United States, these elements have become just as important as the prevailing level of wages. They are often more important. And they promise to be a formidable factor in postwar labor costs simply because curbs on output are today a basic element of trade union policy and have always been so.

Railroads Example of How Force Works

The workings of such forces are strikingly illustrated by the history of labor relations on the railroads. For a long time only a fraction of railroad employees—the train servicemen—were well organized. The gains they made in wages and other advantages affected no more than 15 per cent of the payroll. Since 1926, the year of the passage of the Railway Labor Act, all other employees were being organized, at first gradually and since 1939 very rapidly. Consequently wage increases and other working benefits will henceforth raise not a small proportion of the payroll but the total labor cost. Such a development, not in fact peculiar to this industry, would appear to be central in any estimates of the prospects for employment on the railroads after the war.

What a change in costs can do to the position of an industry is disclosed in a recent publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Assuming that railroad traffic after the war will decline to the level of 1940 and that costs will stay at the war level, the commission concludes that the net income, after all taxes, of 188.8 million dollars, earned by the roads in 1940, would be converted into a deficit of 446.5 million dollars. There could be mitigating circumstances, such as higher freight and passenger rates and greater efficiency of operation, but these cannot be counted upon and some of them might conceivably depress net income and employment still more.

This problem of labor costs on the railroad industry may appear there in an extreme form. But it is not unique to that industry. In greater or lesser degree it will be common to many American industries after the war. And no effort to plan postwar employment can be taken seriously which omits to deal with this question.

History Shows That President Always Holds Dangerous Job

By Carl Sandburg

Three Presidents of the United States who served before the present Roosevelt, have been killed in line of duty by bullets.

Three more Presidents of the United States have had their lives attempted by men with knife or firearms.

Of the three Presidents killed by assassins each was a Republican. One President, attacked with a knife, which attempt failed, was a Democrat.

Death Rate High

Another President, whom the killer meant to shoot, was missed by the bullet which brought death to a mayor of Chicago, and this president happens to be the one now in office and a Democrat.

The death rate of killed and wounded among Presidents of the United States, each of whom is the constitutionally authorized Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, is high.

Combat units in open warfare sometimes have a lower rate of mortality and disability, from cold steel and gunfire, than what we find among the Presidents of the United States.

Candidates Brave

Of the President now serving the country, it may be said that the one fact of his having traveled more miles by far, and met more and larger crowds, he has taken more chances on sudden death by violence than any of the Presidents before him.

Of Thomas E. Dewey it may be said that his physical courage, on the basis of his record with gangsters who fight jungle style is unquestionable.

And the campaign from here on would be a trifle less dirty if it wound among Presidents of the United States, each of whom is on a hell of a spot and being Commander in Chief for sure carries the hazards of being a soldier.



IS THERE ANYBODY AROUND HERE THAT NEEDS A BLOOD TRANSFUSION?

Hitler and Co. Finished, Secret Reports Reveal

Goering Slated to Sue for Peace

By Drew Pearson

Uncensored military and political dispatches reaching the diplomatic corps reveal that the German Army is defeated and that the Luftwaffe, may soon rise as the German "man on horseback" to try to make peace with the Allies.

This dramatic turn of events catches Franklin Roosevelt plotting Pacific strategy while the biggest break of the war is coming 5000 miles away in Europe. Whether Roosevelt does anything more about it or not, however, you can write it down that Hitler and Co. are through. It's just a question of how much Germany can salvage before the last shot is fired.

Diplomatic reports smuggled out of Germany reveal that Goering is ready for his mightiest power play of the war. Key diplomats and military strategists thoroughly familiar with the situation in Germany report: "Goering has managed to stay on good terms with both the German Army clique and the Nazi party crowd throughout the entire war. His sole enemy among top Nazis is Heinrich Himmler, now real ruler of the German home front. Goering, an old German Army officer himself, has always favored the Junker generals, but has devoted himself to playing number two or three man in the Nazi party machinery.

"Few people realize it but, while Goering has been Hitler's constant traveling companion, he was significantly absent during the two attempts on Hitler's life. At the time of the Munich bomb plot in November, 1938, Goering was at the front. Last week, when another attempt was made on Hitler's life, Goering was again absent."

All this is why neutral diplomats expect Goering to be the man on horseback to try to salvage the hopeless wreck of Germany—if he can.

U. S. Health

From the standpoint of the average American citizen, one of the most important events on Capitol Hill this year took place between the two conventions—with Congress in recess. It was a series of Senate hearings on health, conducted by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. With politics and war hogging the headlines, the hearings came at a bad time for news coverage, but they reached deep into the lives of most Americans.

Chief witnesses were FDR's own doctor, Admiral Ross McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy; United States Public Health head, Dr. Thomas Parran; Selective Service chief, Gen. Lewis Hershey; Manpower boss, Paul McNutt, and Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In general, they urged five important projects for postwar America: (1) Expansion of the emergency maternity and infant care program for servicemen's families; (2) expansion of social security; (3) increased rural hospital facilities; (4) complete free medical service in all public schools; and (5)—most objectionable to the American Medical Association—licensing of physicians by a Federal board, rather than by State boards.

"What is happening now," said the Rockefeller Foundation's Dr. Gregg, "is that, under the cover of an examination, the State boards are frequently determining who shall be allowed to practice in the State. This is jealously guarded as an economic privilege of the profession while explicit responsibility for a sensible policy of distribution of medical care is neglected."

The program outlined above also

ways has been fought tooth-and-nail by the American Medical Association. One of its arguments against Government help for health is that the doctor-patient relationship must be maintained. Regarding this, Senator Pepper asked Vice Admiral McIntire: "Has it been your experience (in the Navy) that, necessarily, a man is not efficient as a doctor or a dentist because he derives his compensation from the public authority, rather than from individual fees?"

"The professional quality that you find in any of our service hospitals," replied Admiral McIntire, "compares very favorably with anything that you find in civil life. I have always said to the youngsters coming in: 'You will never get rich in the Navy, but you will receive competence.' It is a very satisfying way to practice medicine. The facilities are there. The incentive is there because the incentive is to see that our men are physically fit. The monetary feature is that there is security—and security means a great deal to men as they go through their lives."

Schools Criticized

U. S. medical schools, generally considered the thumb of the American Medical Association, were criticized by both Rockefeller's Dr. Gregg and the Navy's McIntire for concentrating on turning out physicians "for middle and upper-class patients in cities, and not for the great mass of the population or for rural conditions." Recent medical graduates, they said, are too dependent upon the last word in hospital and laboratory facilities, which causes young doctors to look for city practice rather than going into the country, where they are more needed.

Dr. Gregg suggested three-month internships in rural hospitals. He also proposed the Scotch system of providing "anchor salaries" paid by the Government for doctors in rural areas.

Witnesses were strong in their praise for the way United States doctors have pitched in during the war, but critical of the profession

for the artificial shortage of physicians, which, they said, is economically advantageous to AMA members, but harmful to the Nation. The AMA immediately slapped back, in its Journal, by saying all testimony should be discounted because no AMA leaders were present.

Grass in Capital

At long last, Herbert Hoover's warning that grass would grow in the Capital has come to pass. The grass is now a foot high in the courtyard of the Senate Office Building, and nearly as high in the courtyard of the two House Office Buildings.

The Capitol's landscape architect, William A. Frederick, woefully admits that this is true, and explains that the trouble is manpower shortage. He can't get men to push hand mowing machines, and even his power mowers are not operating regularly because of no repair parts.

However, landscaper Frederick is going ahead just the same to prepare for the fall grass seeding around the Capitol. He has 180 acres of land around the Capitol Building itself, the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the House and Senate office buildings which he has to keep in grass somehow or other.

This summer he is carpeting the 180 acres with Michigan sedge, an organic peat from northern Michigan which is easier to handle than manure. It is used under the Capitol grounds where the grass is thin, both because of the shade and the fact that the trees take so much moisture from the ground.

Gardener Frederick follows the White House example of planting Italian rye under the trees in the fall to last through the winter. The rest of the 180 acres is planted in blue grass, with the exception of the lawn around the Library of Congress, which is tough, deep-rooted Bermuda grass. This is the one lawn which is not equipped with underground pipes for sprinkling and, therefore, cannot last through a hot Washington summer if planted in blue grass.

Total of 85 Electoral Votes

Four Important Central States For Dewey, Gallup Poll Shows

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey starts the presidential campaign with a clear popular-vote advantage in four populous States—Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

One hundred and seventy-four interviewers talked to a scientifically selected cross-section of voters. On the basis of these interviews, Mr. Roosevelt, the present figures indicate that the political experts can put at least two of these States—Michigan and Indiana—in the "safely Republican" columns as of today.

More Than Willkie

If Mr. Dewey carries all four States he will win more electoral votes than Wendell Willkie got altogether in 1940—85.

Add to the electoral votes in the four States the 47 of New York, where institute figures reported Mr. Dewey with a slight lead, and the New York Governor's total reaches 132 electoral votes. It takes 268 to win.

The trend away from Roosevelt evidenced in today's figures apparently represents a continuation of the anti-Roosevelt trend in the four States which began back in 1936. The table shows the shift.

Percentage of Vote Cast for Roosevelt			
	1936	1940	Today
Illinois	59%	51%	46%
Ohio	61	52	46-
Michigan	59	58	43
Indiana	57	49	43

Ahead, Behind

East Front As Puzzling As Western

By Ernest Lindley

Whether, on the same terrain and with the same distribution of German forces, the Anglo-American generals and armies could have done what the Russians have done in the last few weeks is a question no one can answer. But some informed military observers in Washington insist that neither the Russians nor the Germans could have done any better on the Normandy beachhead these last few weeks.

The verdict, of course, comes from sources which are at heart and are prejudiced, even though they may strive for professional objectivity. It does not jibe completely with dispatches from some of the American correspondents. A week ago and less, they were criticizing Allied command for overcaution and overreliance on yard-by-yard infantry advances.

Questions Obvious

That the Allied invasion of France is well behind schedule has been common knowledge for weeks. A good many explanations have been more or less authoritatively given. The weather, for several weeks, was atrocious. It not only bogged down the attacking forces but interfered with air activity and gave the Germans time to bring up troops. Secretary Stimson reported that the port of Cherbourg was so thoroughly wrecked that so far it has been of very little use and the Allied armies have had to be supplied over the beaches on which they landed.

The Normandy hedgerows with their ditches and earthen ramparts were ready-made for defense. It now seems certain that these have proved to be much tougher obstacles than the Allied commanders had anticipated.

However, the first divisions to be put ashore were expected to thrust farther inland than they were able to do. In the American sector, units supposed to cover the greatest distance in the initial assault were, unfortunately, those which ran into the stiffest opposition and suffered the heaviest losses getting ashore.

The breakthrough of the last few days, involving the use of revised tactics, appears to have been planned with skill and executed with vigor. The Anglo-American armies need a great deal more space for full deployment of their strength.

The pace of the Russian advance is mystifying, in certain respects, as well as astonishing. Why, if their Eastern Front was so insecure, did the Germans transfer two of their best S. S. motorized divisions from that front to France and other units to Italy?

The Germans may have made a gigantic miscalculation of the power and direction of the Russian drive.

All Puzzled

The bigger puzzle is: If the Russian drive is as menacing as it appears to be, why haven't the Germans evacuated Norway and Finland, why haven't they withdrawn divisions from other fronts more distant from the heart of the Reich to try to check the Russian advance?

Hitler's reluctance to make strategic withdrawals is reputed to have been a recurrent cause of controversy between him and the generals. It is surmised by some to have precipitated the recent attempt at a coup. At that time some observers thought the German plan was to launch counter-offensives against the Russian right and left wings. But observers here now doubt that that is possible.

These are a few of the points puzzling experts sitting at a distance. None of them has enough information to make a sound judgment on the probable length of the war in Europe. The objective of the Allied command and of the Russians is to deliver the knockout before the snow flies again. The Russians appear to be ahead of schedule, the western Allies behind. The real strength remaining in Germany cannot be measured. One internal crack has appeared. A crack can be patched up or glued together, but almost certainly, the original strength of the structure cannot be restored.

G. W. University Enrollment Soars

Washington continues to be a Nation-wide educational center in spite of the war, according to registration figures of the George Washington University summer term. Just released. The enrollment figure of over 2200 includes students from every State in the union and eight foreign countries.

Over one-third of the students are from the District of Columbia, while Maryland, Virginia, and New York State have over 100 students each.

Registration figures for the second session, which began last Friday and will run through September 15 are expected to exceed those of the first term. Fifty-two new courses are being offered for the benefit of these students, ranging from freshmen courses in English and history to research in chemistry and other sciences.

Main Campaign Issue: People (and Wallace) Want to Be Let Alone

By Mark Sullivan

The deepest issue of this campaign is illustrated by a trivial incident which occurred just before the Democratic National Convention. The same incident illustrates the spiritual tragedy of Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace, standing in a hotel lobby, was photographed by a news cameraman. This Mr. Wallace resented, with force, to an extent described by newspapers as a "mild rumpus."

Resentment against being photographed without consent is frequent. There have been suggestions that it be made illegal. But to outlaw a newsman carrying a camera would be the same as to outlaw a newsman carrying a pencil. Between the two, the camera has rather the better case. For a camera can only record an actual picture—while a pencil and notebook can write a description which may be distorted, or even untrue.

Basis for Resentment

Nevertheless, Mr. Wallace's resentment had sound basis in a deep principle. He was resenting trespass upon his personality, violation of his privacy. Thereby he was standing on one of the most profound definitions of human rights ever uttered—a sentence in which the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court said: "The most precious right of all, the right to be let alone."

Brandeis had the true philosophy of liberalism. Henry Wallace has it too—but does not have it as clearly or as single-mindedly as Brandeis had. Again and again in Mr. Wallace's writings one recognizes confused groupings by him toward this true ideal of liberalism, sanctity of the right to be let alone.

But there is another side to Mr. Wallace. As a public official, and as an exponent of the philosophy of the New Deal, Mr. Wallace contradicts and destroys the right of the citizen to be let alone.

As Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Wallace denied the right of the farmer to be let alone to plant what he pleases, and as much as he pleases. To enforce this and other denials of the farmer's right to be let alone, Mr. Wallace set up hundreds of rigid regulations, many accompanied by harsh penalties. One detail of his enforcement is peculiarly appropriate to mention here. He sent Government camera men in airplanes over the farms of the country to photograph the farmer's fields and thus check on the farmer's compliance with Mr. Wallace's regulations. The farmer could not make even a "mild rumpus" about it.

Other Rights Invaded

Other agencies of the New Deal philosophy, with Mr. Wallace's sanction, invaded the right of privacy. It is the existence within Mr. Wallace's mind of these two conflicting ideals, the eternal conflict between them—a conflict made more chaotic by the fact that Mr. Wallace calls both by the same name—it is this that causes the public to be puzzled about him. And this puzzlement was one reason for the country's reluctance to trust him in the direction of the country's affairs which might become his responsibility if he were renominated for Vice President.

The violations by the New Deal during 11 years past of the individual's right to be let alone are well understood by the public—practically every citizen has encountered them.



YOUR FLAG

A Philippine native now driving a taxi in Washington told a passenger not long ago, "You don't know how much your flag means to the Philippine people. They've been taught what this flag stands for and they love it. You people here seem to take your flag so much for granted!"

Do you take your flag for granted? Is it just another piece of cloth to you or is it the symbol of everything you cherish—the symbol of your country and of freedom?

Prove how much your flag means to you. Let the men in our Armed Forces know that you, too, are in this fight with them! Back them up by buying War Bonds to the very limit of your means.

Remember, War Bonds are the safest investment you can make! You're only LENDING your money to Uncle Sam while men on all our fighting fronts are GIVING THEIR LIVES for you and what the flag stands for.

The Washington Post



Back Them Up With War Bonds

A long, hard road lies ahead of them. There will be many a desperate, heart-breaking day before they reach the end of that road. And many a white cross will mark its course through the tortured battlefields of Europe.

But you can do something to help our gallant fighting men in their hour of need. You can let them know that you're backing them to the limit—to your last dollar—by buying War Bonds. Now, as never before, our fighting men look to you.

The Washington Post

Allied Relationships 'Radically Improved', Says Analyst Visson

By Fred Brandeis

Andre Visson, author of the recent and highly praised study of United Nations problems, "The Coming Struggle for Peace," finds conditions "radically improved" since he wrote the book last spring.

Interviewed on his return from the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, Visson said: "The invasion of France and the visit of General De Gaulle to the United States tended to poultice two of the sore spots in United Nations relations—the Russian suspicion of Anglo-American intentions and the mutual distrust between the leaders of the French Provisional Government and the United States."

"The Bretton Woods Conference, whose significance has been somewhat understressed, was a more positive step. For the first time since the United Nations became a reality, representatives of the entire group of 44 states met to discuss one of the basic postwar problems and came away with a set of concrete proposals."

"This result was more than promising; it was an achievement of major importance. Despite the formidable incompatibility between American and British interests and the tough independence of the Russians, there was a genuine spirit of good will and teamwork among delegates. If the agreements of Bretton Woods are made concrete by ratification, they will provide the financial cornerstone of a better postwar world."

Asked about the French situation, which occupies a lengthy and rather gloomy section of his book, Visson replied, "I was favorably impressed by General De Gaulle, whom I met for the first time during his visit to Washington. It is still too early, of course, to guess how he will handle his assignment—the greatest and most exacting in all French history."

"But I was pleased to find that his photographs and the reports of some correspondents had exaggerated his arrogance and coldness. The general seemed to me quite human and not so much arrogant as the deceptions that politicians learn. And the similar impression formed by so many Americans must have its effect on future negotiations that are all-important for his country. If De Gaulle fails, I can see nothing for France but bloody and perhaps futile civil war."

Readers of Sumner Welles' "The Time for Decision" (reviewed in last Sunday's Post) who seek a more extensive acquaintance with European problems might take a tip from Mr. Welles and read Andre Visson's book. In a letter to Visson dated July 6, Mr. Welles said: "My sincere congratulations . . . Your book is not only admirably written, but also seems to me career and objective as to make it a singularly helpful volume in these critical times."

Career Fortunate in Providing Background

Welles in this way sums up opinions expressed more extensively by reviewers when "The Coming Struggle" was published in June. For example, Raymond Gram Swing in the New York Times, calls the work "a much-needed Monday morning book" to follow "the Sunday exhilaration of blueprinting the postwar world." William L. Shirer, in the New York Herald Tribune, writes of Visson's "encyclopedic knowledge" and "rare impartiality."

Since knowledge of European affairs and detachment in their handling seemed to be qualities of "The Coming Struggle" that impressed all critics, Visson was asked how he accounted for them. "From those standpoints, my career was a fortunate one," replied the plump, dark-eyed Visson. "I spent 22 years—the entire period between the wars—as a student and journalist in European capitals from London to Belgrade. I met political leaders, military chiefs, writers and economists. An expatriate Russian with little affection for the Bolshevik regime, I gained no roots but, as a rolling stone must, considerable information. And, as a rolling stone should, I kept as free from bias as possible."

Visson left Russia, where he had been studying the history of art at the University of Kiev, in 1918. He was then 19. Up to this time he had taken small interest in politics. Continuing his studies in Geneva, London and Berlin, he came to recognize the priority of social over aesthetic problems in doomed Europe and turned his attention toward law, economics, and finally sociology.

Homeless, traveling on a League of Nations passport, Visson began his career in 1925 in Paris. In 1929 he began a four-year assignment in the Balkans, hothouse of wars and journalists, working for newspapers and magazines in Belgium and England. He settled temporarily in Belgium in 1935 to watch the hatching of World War II while continuing to write on politics and economics.

War Caught Him Here—His 'Luckiest Accident'

"When I first came to this country in the spring of 1940, I intended to return to Belgium in time for the invasion," Visson continued. "But I had miscalculated the date and found myself marooned in America. It was the luckiest accident of my life."

"Deciding to become a citizen of the United States, I asked myself what contribution I could make to my adopted country. Then it seemed to me that the American people, whose attitude toward Europe is so crucial for both continents, could find useful a flat, unvarnished picture of the European problems that underlie the present and the future of the United Nations."

"My experience seemed to qualify me for the task. In 'The Coming Struggle for Peace,' whose title is a bit deceptive, I attempted to set down, as unemotionally as possible, the gist of what I had seen, read and thought. The book is intended as a set of diagnoses and offers no solutions at all. Later on—perhaps this winter—I hope to begin another book into which I will put some suggestions for curing the ills dealt with there."

After settling in this country in 1940 Visson joined the staff of Time, which he left to organize the Eastern European Division of the OWI. Following this he started the syndicated column on the "inside front" of the United Nations, which appears in The Washington Post. He also joined the staff of the Readers Digest as adviser on international affairs.

Visson's wife, Assia, was a prominent figure in the Paris art-world between the wars. She left that city in June, 1941, just one day before the Germans entered. In her flight she abandoned all of her personal belongings, but took with her proofs of the new issue of the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, the oldest art magazine in the world, which she hoped to reestablish in some haven of refuge.

'Americans' 'Too Romantic' Approach Dangerous

It was more than two years later, after her marriage to Visson, that Mrs. Visson's two great ambitions were realized. As she puts it, "My two babies arrived the same day." On September 29, 1942, she gave birth to Phillip Visson in Washington. On the same day, in New York, the first American edition of the Gazette, under Mrs. Visson's guidance, was published.

The Vissons, along with young Phillip, moved into their new and permanent home at 2715 36th pl. n.w. last year. They are enthusiastic about America and things American. Mrs. Visson being particularly impressed by the openhandedness in art circles here, contrasted with the spirit of the clique that she met with in France.

Mrs. Visson is a charming dark-haired woman who combines intensity of feeling with good practical sense in the best European tradition. Along with editing the Gazette and taking care of the male Vissons, she finds time for an occasional baseball game and tennis match. And taking care of Andre Visson is a job in itself, because the writer, when it comes to things like remembering an engagement or finding the necktie he wants, has all of the good-natured absent-mindedness of his type.

In concluding the interview, Visson said he did not believe that Europe will soon again be a haven for Americans seeking Old-World charm and an escape from the rigors of industrial society.

"With the best will and the best plans, many of the problems involving race and ancient grudges will have to be approached by the trial-and-error method. Especially with the friendly nations, there will be much vexation. Germany and Italy may regard our soldiers as agents of liberation, but countries like France, Poland and Greece are bound to resent the fact that they owe their freedom to us."

"Americans tend to be romantic and moralistic about international affairs, whereas the European attitude emphasizes political considerations and often seems cynical."

"There are dangers in the American approach—a tendency toward overoptimism and consequent discouragement, notorious in 1919—but based upon adequate knowledge and expressed in a progressive foreign policy, this approach could be the hope and salvation of the world."



WESTERN HEMISPHERE RESOURCES FOR OIL that could help the United States include Venezuela wells (left) and Canada's northwest territory. Venezuela leads all South America so far in production, which totals just a little more than one-tenth United States production, but all her possible oil land has not been tested. Canada, in addition to the noted Athabaskan tar sands, has oil production under way in several widely scattered areas. Near Norman Wells Oil Refinery, shown above, the much-discussed Canol project has stepped up its output for war. Other good possibilities, geologists say, lie just across the border from Montana.

Oil Riddle: How Much Does U. S. Earth Hold?

By Gareth Muchmore

New York (AP).—There is a tug-of-war in the oil industry, between

pessimistic forecasts that the

geologists point out, the proven

area there is less than 1 per cent

United States supply is perilously

low and equally authoritative

statements that we have enough

for centuries.

Petroleum

Administrator

John A. Brown, recently

declared that his information

showed "we are running out of

oil."

On the other

hand, John A. Brown, president of the So-

cony-Vacuum Oil Co., says, "We

have in the United States alone,

regardless of any other oil area,

nearby or far away, a supply sufficient

to meet our needs for an indefinite

period."

What the facts?

Ickes has cited these major

points:

1. The U. S. is, under stress of war, producing oil at a record rate and that oil cannot be replaced.
2. The rate of discovery of new fields has declined.
3. The official estimate of "proved reserves" equals about 14 years of current production.

On the other side:

1. The "proved reserves" estimate invariably has proved low.
2. American drilling, while more thorough than in any other nation, has amounted to an average of one test for each 12 square miles of potential oil land; and new fields still are being found. Witness the Mississippi boom.
3. Recovery from any given oil formation is only a part of the oil actually there and methods of getting out the balance constantly are being improved.

Wallace Pratt, geologist and

vice president of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), heads the contingent

which believes there may be left beneath the United States alone

four times as much oil as has been withdrawn in the entire 85-year

history of the industry.

Means 100 Billion

That adds up to around 100 bil-

lion barrels.

Secretary of the Interior declares the "proved reserves" total

is "the smallest part of our total oil resources." He would add to it:

1. Crude to be discovered by wild-cats.
2. Crude to be obtained through improved technology of production which "may easily increase by 50 per cent of the estimate of the first two classifications"—proved and to-be-discovered oil.
3. Oil to be recovered from natural gas, shales and coal.

In addition, oil men count on the rest of the Western Hemisphere, much of it known to contain vast reserves of petroleum, for at least another 100 billion barrels. So far demand hasn't just-

ified its development but if the need arises it is there.

Oil men are cagey. They won't predict enough oil for 500 years, or for 100 years, or even for the rest of your life.

First, they ask, at what rate will we use oil? How will production methods, refining be improved?

Will we learn to get all the oil from the porous rocks of the earth instead of the current 40, 50, or maybe 60 per cent?

Enough for Century?

But on the basis of civilian use, the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), world's largest, says the richly-endowed Western Hemisphere has enough oil for a minimum of a century; after that, there still is additional centuries of supply in natural gas, the oil shales of the West and from the hydrogenation of coal.

Can that fuel be recovered economically? Not today, perhaps, but don't discount the technical ability that in three years has duplicated synthetically the product of thousands of acres of natural rubber trees.

How about the situation in the rest of the world?

The United States always has supplied Europe with oil and its products. Won't the Eastern Hemisphere, with its expected postwar industrialization, still need our oil, with consequent drain on United States reserves?

Probably not, oil men say, because:

1. The riches of the East Indies are hardly touched. There is a surplus now if peace permitted its production.
2. Western Europe can be fueled from its own wells plus the almost unimaginable oil pool of the Middle East centering around the Persian Gulf, the area international oil companies have fought over for decades.
3. Russia could produce a surplus, too. While industrialization will increase her demands, her oil output can be increased.

Knowing those potentialities, oil men here worry more about the probabilities of competition from

the surpluses than about Europe or Asia draining our supplies.

Can the Western Hemisphere then stand alone?

U. S. prospects are figured this way:

Tests have been scattered over about half the 960 million acres of this country where oil may have accumulated over the prehistoric centuries. The discovery rate has run around 1 to 3 per cent of the acreage tested.

Deeper Drilling Cited

Since there are some 1.5 million square miles of such promising territory, assuming the same 1 per cent minimum of success would point to an eventual 15,000 square miles of oil fields, that is, approximately double our producing area.

The authoritative Oil and Gas Journal says, in an analysis of the rich oil state of Oklahoma, that future reserves there apparently equal all the oil that has been produced from its relatively highly developed fields.

Texas, our biggest oil field, has accounted for around 35 per cent of all the oil the United States has produced in the last 20 years. And don't forget the coastal waters beyond the rich field of California and off the Gulf Coast producing areas.

Another potentiality is deeper drilling in older fields. There are thousands of feet of sedimentary rock in the oil area of this country. Yet many fields are relatively shallow. That is why oil men con-

stantly snatch up leases abandoned by other equally shrewd oil men. They often find oil, too.

Tending to support the argument that there is a vast quantity of oil yet to be discovered is the new pool in Mississippi and Florida's first producing wells.

Those discoveries are being followed up. Oil companies now hold some 16,000,000 acres under lease in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

North Carolina has leased 2,000,000 acres to Standard Oil and the Coastal Plains Co. of Kingston, N. C., for testing. Oil men are active also in New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland.

Where is the rest of the Western Hemisphere's oil?

Go down the map: Alaska, with oil literally seeping from the ground in many spots, is scheduled for some tests. The Navy alone has a 35,000-square mile reserve there.

Canada, Mexico Count

Canada, in addition to the noted Athabaskan tar sands, has production in several widely scattered areas. Near Norman Wells the much-discussed Canol project has stepped up its output for war.

Other wells, and possibilities, lie just across the U. S. border from Montana.

Mexico is one of the continent's greatest oil reservoirs, in the opinion of geologists. Many fields are only partly developed.

Geologists also are eyeing north-east Mexico, across the Rio Grande

from the rich east Texas fields, and almost untouched Lower California.

Venezuela so far is the most important oil country of South America. Production last year was just a little over 10 per cent of the United States total. But much of her possible oil land is untested.

Columbia production is expanding and there is scattered production in many other areas of South America, among them Ecuador and Argentina.

Geologists Speculate

In long-range guessing, oil men sometimes point to geological similarities between South America and this country, to the long mountainous uplift that marks the west of each continent's broad plains area.

They link the rich areas of Venezuela with those of Colombia and the smaller fields of Ecuador, to form a vast untested triangle along the eastern edge of the Andes reaching down to a point in the producing fields of south central Argentina, where development has been slight.

But won't the demands of South America increase?

Probably, and with that increase the incentive to find and produce oil will rise. Transportation facilities will improve with industrialization. Machinery and supplies will be more easily moved.

Those are the trends that resulted in this country's becoming the world's greatest oil producer.

Laundry Easy—At the Front

Cherbourg Peninsula (AP).—Here within the sound of the front-line guns you can get a shoe shine or have your suit mended in less time than it takes in New York. Mobile laundries, tailoring and shoe repair shops are part of the equipment in a vast supply depot which supplies 500,000 separate items to fighting men.

Three weeks ago the depot, covering 15 French acres, was only a supply dump where soldiers' helms were cleaned. Today, it is a perfectly organized open-air warehouse where 64 truckloads of clothing are reprocessed daily.

WRA believes that many of these new homes are permanent and that relatively few Japanese will insist on returning after the war to the Pacific Coast.

Some 12,000 evacuees are on their hands for the duration. These are the potential trouble-makers now confined in the Tule Lake settlement in northern California.

Thousands of older persons remain in the centers, lacking the energy or capital or desire to make a fresh start in new territory. They include adults whose financial and sentimental interests are centered on their West Coast homes and the normal percentage of persons who, because of infirmity, will be dependent on public aid or family support wherever they are.

Will Be Objections

This latter group is WRA's major problem. It is certain that some California communities, for instance, will welcome the return of their citizens of Japanese descent. A movement to prepare for the homecoming already is under way in Pasadena.

But it is equally certain that there will be objections elsewhere. Protests against the return of the Japanese-Americans to many California locations have been filed by American Legion posts, county officials, farm organizations or women's clubs.

In contrast, state conclaves of the Methodist Church in California have urged that these citizens be assured of a freedom of movement after the war.

A WRA spokesman says the agency expects to use the same procedure in preparing for return of those evacuees who want to live again on the West Coast as has been used to establish others in their new homes.

Some In Army

Axis-Born Cause FBI No Trouble

By William E. Lowell

Associated Press Staff Writer

That portion of the Nation's population which, because of foreign ancestry, became suspect when this country went to war, has given little trouble to its guardians.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says the "dollar patriots," "misery chiselers" and "horseplay pranksters," whose American ancestry should leave no question of their loyalty, have proven much more of a problem than Japanese, German and other Axis nationals or war prisoners.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry, uprooted wholesale from their homes on the Pacific Coast, have hardly a black mark. The War Relocation Authority reports no sabotage and no espionage among them and probably a much smaller number of minor crimes and misdemeanors than would be found in another group of 125,000 persons.

There are approximately 10,000 Japanese-Americans now in the Army and probably several hundred have been killed. The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed entirely of Japanese, including many from Hawaii recruited before Pearl Harbor was cited several times for its effective fighting in Italy.

The Japanese-Americans now are combined in one organization, the 442nd Central Postal Directory and 5000 of them recently saw action near Leghorn in Italy.

Many Buy Bonds

Bond purchases by the evacuees, says WRA, ranked about the same as those of other workers in the same wage class. The evacuees receive \$16 to \$19 a month for services in connection with camp operation. Some wealthy members of the colonies bought considerably blocks of bonds from their savings.

After Bataan, in the Denver district alone, 35 or 40 Japanese blood donors came forward.

About 25 per cent of the approximately 110,000 Japanese originally confined in the barracks-like relocation settlements in and west of the Rockies are now making their own living. They are establishing new homes in hundreds of communities all over the United States.

Others are going out at a rate of about 350 to 400 a week. Records of WRA show that many are directly engaged in war industry, with hundreds more contributing indirectly to the war effort.

A report from WRA's Chicago office said the evacuees who have moved into that area had engaged in a "wide variety of war industries."

The transition has been accomplished, says WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, with a minimum of objection from communities where the Japanese-American citizens sought to establish their new homes.

Few in Spotlight

"There have been a few incidents which would indicate that perhaps we had not prepared the ground sufficiently well," Myer says, "but where a handful are spotlighted by these affairs, thousands have settled down in other communities without causing a social or economic ripple."

Myer paid tribute to affiliates of the Federal Council of Churches, the YMCA and YWCA, the American Federation of International Institutions and similar organizations. They helped with temporary lodgings in new communities, helped to find opportunities for these homeless citizens and prepare the way for their absorption into the community life.

WRA believes that many of these new homes are permanent and that relatively few Japanese will insist on returning after the war to the Pacific Coast.

Some 12,000 evacuees are on their hands for the duration. These are the potential trouble-makers now confined in the Tule Lake settlement in northern California.

Thousands of older persons remain in the centers, lacking the energy or capital or desire to make a fresh start in new territory. They include adults whose financial and sentimental interests are centered on their West Coast homes and the normal percentage of persons who, because of infirmity, will be dependent on public aid or family support wherever they are.

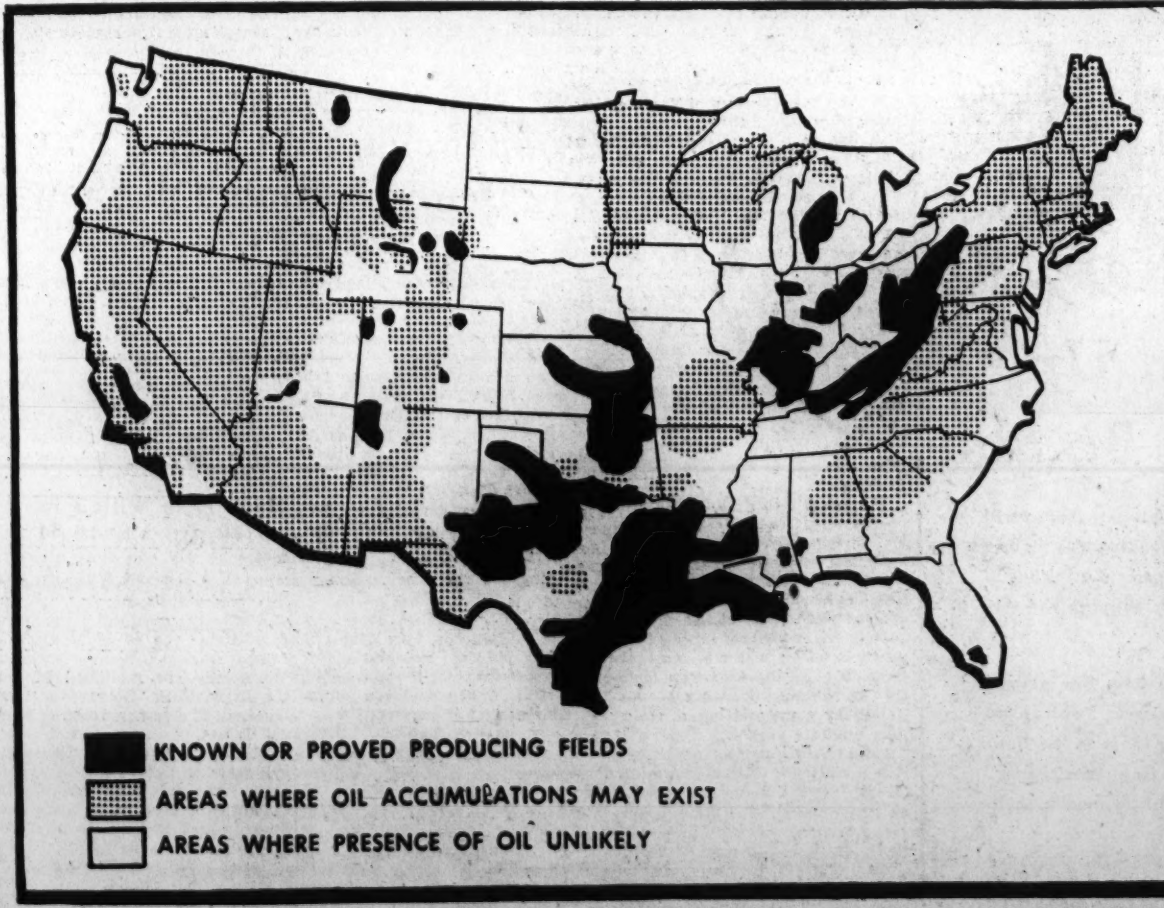
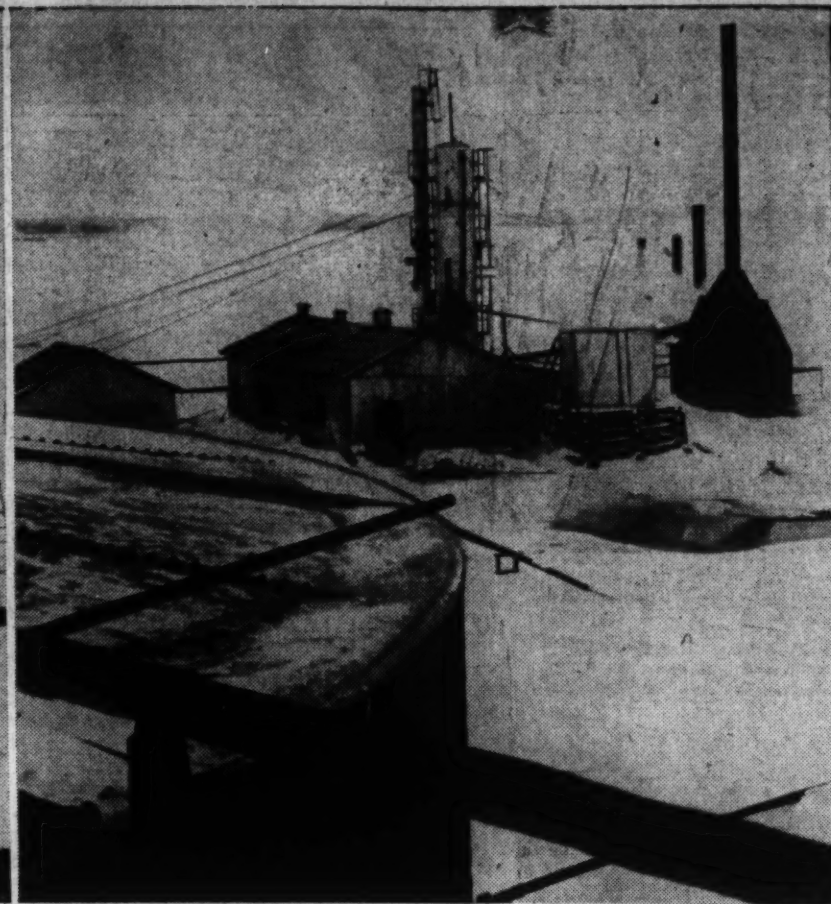
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THIS MAP SHOWS THE UNITED STATES SITUATION in oil; includes both tested ground and areas where scientists believe that oil may exist in large quantities. Note how much of this territory there is, in addition to what the Nation has grown to depend on in this period of war. The western hemisphere, geologists point out, has many other potential fields outside the United States



HOPE RIDINGS MILLER

Back in England Following
Sojourn Here, Lady Noble
Reports on Life in London

RETURN OF THE NATIVE:

How London looked to a Londoner returning home after an extended sojourn in America is told in a recent letter from Lady Noble to Mrs. B. T. Hoar here. . . . The wife of Admiral Sir Percy Noble, who served as British naval representative on the joint staff in Washington, Lady Noble went back to England with her husband a few weeks ago. . . . She reports that despite all wartime difficulties the children looked well, cared for, "even though all the mothers seem very tired and everybody looks shabby." . . . Good dress materials are still on sale, but coupons are few, she said. . . . There is not much variety in available food, but there is plenty to eat. . . . "I miss my American friends very much," she went on. "Also the work at the British War Relief Society." . . . She was in charge of that organization's used clothing department.

GRAVE DEMEANOR:

A Washington newspaperman, now on the front lines in France, has just written this story to his wife: "I got the shock of my life in a French village the other day," he began. "I dropped into a restaurant and fell to talking with an ancient Frenchman of grim demeanor. I asked him how he felt about the liberation of his countrymen from the Nazi yoke. 'Well, I look at it this way,' he answered, 'I'd rather work for 10 years than 1 American.' 'I rose in anger and shouted at him, 'Are you crazy?' 'No,' he replied with a smile, 'I'm a grave digger.'"

WHAT NOW HANS:

With more than passing interest many Washingtonians have been reading reports that the former Nazi Minister here, Hans Thomsen, now Minister to Sweden, is "under suspicion" by the Gestapo. . . . He and his dark-eyed, unpredictable wife are accepting no social invitations, say dispatches. . . . They are virtual prisoners in the German Legation. . . . Such reports imply, of course, that almost any day now we may learn that the wily Hans and his Hungarian-born Bebe have mysteriously disappeared—victims of Hitler's mass-murdering henchmen.

Well, I'd be willing to wager my bottom dollar that Hans Thomsen is as much hand-in-glove with Hitler now as he was back in the days when he and his wife did as neat a job of pulling the wool over the eyes of Capitalites as I've ever seen. . . . Even to this day, nobody here knows whether Bebe Thomsen was a crackpot or one of the shrewdest of German agents. . . . She criticized Hitler and his methods openly and loudly. . . . She wrote letters to wives of cabinet members, telling them how unhappy she was. Some of her relatives were in Nazi concentration camps, she added. The massacre of racial minorities was too, too terrible. Her one hope was that she would never have to return to Germany.

At more than one dinner party I saw her brown eyes fill with tears as she told how she hated Hitler. . . . Those of us who listened were far too easily taken in. Our maternal instinct went overboard for her. We refrained from repeating anything she said, lest reports get back to Germany and endanger her life. . . . We were confident that she was completely sincere and anti-Nazi. Even after rumors began to ripple that her frantic attitude might be only an assumed pose—a pose by which confidences could be gained and sources of American opinion tapped.

DANGEROUS DOSES:

As German-American relationships became more strained, Frau Thomsen continued to criticize Hitler—but never in her husband's presence. . . . Over every table at which he happened to sit he dispensed isolationist propaganda in small but dangerous doses. . . . He dropped broad hints that Germany had no designs on any part of the Western Hemisphere; that her only motive of aggression was to get more "living room" for her growing population.

The American visit of their Britannic Majesties in 1938 was grist to her mill. . . . as Washington became involved in a British Embassy tea-party tempest, Herr Thomsen had a field day. As you may remember, the British Ambassador and Lady Lindsay invited a thousand guests to that fete and infuriated countless others who were just as anxious to see the royal visitors at close range. . . . As the situation assumed sensational proportions, Herr Thomsen made the most of it. At party after party he inquired of countless Washington dowagers, "I suppose I'll be seeing you at the British embassy next week. No? But how could they fail to invite anybody so important as you?"

Almost six months before Pearl Harbor, the Thomsens ceased to entertain, or go about socially at all, but rumors about them flowed freely. Washington tea tables buzzed with gossip that Frau Thomsen was ready to seek a divorce because she could not bear to return to Germany. Eventually this got into newspaper headlines and brought a categorical denial from her. Certainly, she would go back with her husband if he were recalled, she stated. There was no talk of divorce between them. Such reports were "ridiculous nonsense."

When the two joined other enemy aliens at White Sulphur some months later, far too many glib Washingtonians still talked about "Poor Herr and Frau Thomsen, who never had any use for Hitler." . . . But when the exchange ship Drottningholm set sail the first time both were aboard and seemed to be mighty happy about it. . . . Shortly after Thomsen arrived in Berlin he received Hitler's Knight's Cross of War Service with the citation "for special services rendered as diplomatic representative of the Reich" and made a speech in which he criticized America for all he was worth.

Now history is repeating itself. . . . Once more the Thomsens, in a ticklish neutral capital, are trying to leave the impression that they are in danger because they do not see eye to eye with Hitler. . . . In that guise they are much better spies, and much more effective as diplomats. . . . But surely they won't be able to make many people believe again that they aren't either full-fledged Nazis or tricky opportunists determined to save their own skins at any price.

5th Generation
Washingtonians
Are Engaged

Yesterday afternoon at a cocktail party in their summer home at Gibson Island on Chesapeake Bay, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Bell Grosvenor announced engagement of their daughter, Helen Rowland Grosvenor, to Robert Barry Dunigan, son of Mrs. David J. Dunigan and the late Mr. Dunigan. This romance brings together two five-generation Washington families.

Miss Grosvenor is the great-granddaughter of the late Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and Mrs. Bell. Her mother was Miss Helen North Rowland, daughter of Mrs. Herbert S. Rowland and the late Mr. Rowland of Waterbury. She is the granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Washington, D.C. Grosvenor being editor of National Geographic Magazine.

Bride-elect attended Cathedral School in Washington and was graduated from St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, in 1943. She is now attending Colby Junior College, New London, N.H. Both Miss Grosvenor and Mr. Dunigan are excellent figure skaters and have appeared at the Washington Figure Skating Carnival. Their chief interest is sailboat racing on Chesapeake Bay. Miss Grosvenor has won the Comet championship two years in succession at Oldson Island and one year was runner-up in the Chesapeake Bay championship.

She made her debut at a dinner and dance at the Chevy Chase Club last Christmas. Mr. Dunigan received his preparatory education at Landon School, was graduated from Admiral Farragut Academy in June, 1943. Volunteering for service in the Naval Reserve, he is now on active duty, a seaman, 1/c.

Diehl-Blake

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Diehl, Wilmington, N.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Vera Denton, to Capt. Robert Wilkin Blake, USMCR. Bride-elect attended Hollins College and graduated from Georgetown Visitation Convent. Captain Blake is son of Joseph M. Blake, Canton, Ohio. He is a graduate of Notre Dame and attended Harvard Law School. Recently returned from 18 months' service in South Pacific, he is at present assigned to Division of Plans and Policies, Marine Corps Headquarters.

Spruille Braden, U. S. Ambassador to Cuba, Here

By Marie McNair
The Spruille Bradens—he's our Ambassador to Cuba just in case it slipped your mind—are getting a royal welcome from their shoals of friends here. Arriving last Tuesday, they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Stanley at their pleasant home on Chesapeake st., and they've hardly had time to draw a breath between parties. On the calendar yesterday was the luncheon given by Dr. Jose Baron, Charge d'Affaires of Cuba, and Senora de Baron at the Mayflower, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley who gave them a big party when they were here last year are planning something for them before their stay here is up.

Chilean-born, Mrs. Braden is a member of the distinguished del Solar family. She met her husband when his copper mining interests took him to Chile a number of years ago. Mr. Braden—no career diplomat—has nevertheless made a brilliant record for himself as United States Minister to Colombia, and before that as a member of the peace commission sent to work on the conciliation in the Chaco war.

Congratulations Due

A salute is due Lester B. Pearson, Minister-Counselor of the Canadian Embassy, who has just been promoted to the rank of full Minister. Now, he's off to spend a well-earned vacation on the Gatineau River near Quebec, where Mrs. Pearson, who has been at Murray Bay, will join him. To celebrate his promotion Merchant Mahoney, Counselor of the Canadian Embassy, and Mrs. Mahoney, gave a very informal family party for Mr. Pearson on Thursday.

"Mike," as his friends call him, has been in Washington two years, Youngish, very handsome, he saw service in World War I, going up through the ranks from private in the Canadian army to flight lieutenant in the Royal Air Force. He has been lecturer and assistant professor in the department of history at the University of Toronto; First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and from 1935 to 1938 served as First Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Other posts which he has held include those of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa; member of the London Naval Conference, 1930 to 1936; the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, 1933 to 1934; Imperial Conferences in London, 1930 and 1935. He was made an officer in the Order of the British Empire in 1932.

Miss Moffett, Lieut. Moeller Are Betrothed

Mrs. Robert Elwell Moffett of Boonton, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Carolyn Louise, to Lieut. Griswold Lamour Moeller, son of Capt. Lewis Nicholas Moeller, Civil Engineer Corps, USN, and Mrs. Moeller of Washington.

Miss Moffett is daughter of the late Robert Elwell Moffett of New York. She was graduated from the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. Lieutenant Moeller is a graduate of the 1942 class at the United States Naval Academy. Wedding will take place in the early autumn.

General Ureta Is Honored

Highlighting the weekend program of the Peruvian army commander in chief, Gen. Eloy G. Ureta, was the dinner given last night by Ambassador Pedro Beltrán. The dinner, which took place at the Carlton, was attended by ranking U. S. and Peruvian army officers. General Ureta, who has been in this country for two months, arrived in Washington a week ago and will depart today for a tour of U. S. war centers before leaving for his homeland.

His visit here coincided with the days set aside for the national anniversary of Peru (Independence day), celebrated on July 27, 28 and 29.

Marine Gets Stray Bullet, Is Resilient

By Peggy Preston
LEATHERNECK ACTION: Apparently it takes more than a stray bullet to keep the son of Marine Commandant and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandergrift out of the line-up for any length of time. Wounded in the leg while leading an infantry battalion against the Japanese on Saipan, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Vandergrift, Jr., is already back in the fray, whacking away at the enemy further forward in the Pacific line.

News reports of his mishap reached here July 8; last week parents and friends of the 33-year-old officer were startled to receive letters from him written in the field. Startled and relieved, for A. A., Jr., has already seen eight months front line duty, is slated for several more and needs plenty of good old-fashioned luck.

Mrs. Vandergrift, who had her share of "waiting" during the months when her husband led Marines in the invasion of the Solomon Islands, was the person most relieved at the latest news of her only son. This summer she is remaining in Washington, where she busies herself at a score of activities. Late in August, however, she hopes to get down to her native Lynchburg, Va., high in the Blue Ridge section for a brief respite from Washington weather.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS:

When pretty Anne C. Bryan, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton Vose Bryan, returns to Washington next month she will possess a Phi Beta Kappa key along with a diploma from Smith. One of the most attractive members of the young service set, Anne prepared at Madeira, majored in history at Smith, where she is one of 10 students in the senior class to be elected to the highest of honorary scholastic societies. She will be initiated at a tea to be given August 3 by President and Mrs. Herbert L. Davis.

ALL'S WELL: Officers and enlisted personnel alike at Ashford General Hospital in West Virginia are in complete accord on at least one point. They like their station. In fact they are so fond of the reconversion hospital that when a list of transfers is posted it is referred to as the "casualty list!"

RECRUITING NEWS: Senior Comdr. Pamela Hammick, commanding officer of the British ATS in the United States area, is off on a recruiting tour. This, her first trip outside the country since coming here almost two years ago, has taken her to the Caribbean, where she seeks additions to her corps of uniformed women who correspond to our Wacs.

Honey-haired Miss Hammick, noted for her executive ability, has already more than tripled the number of her contingent since her arrival in Washington, has plans now for assimilating more Empire citizens from British-owned islands to the south.

One of her last official acts before leaving was the completion of an arrangement whereby three Wac officers were dispatched to England for study at the ATS Wing of the British Staff College. Women selected for this honor were Capt. Pauline E. Spofford, Capt. Janet Caroline Varn and Lieut. Aileen M. Witting.

IT'S A FAST WAC: A youthful sailor, waiting between trains in Union Station, decided his shoes needed polishing. The shoeshine boy took a look at his muddy brogues, inquired: "Where'd you get all the mud, sailor?"

The yeoman, who until 18 months ago had never been west of the Ohio River, tossed back a nonchalant "In Brazil." He didn't consider it strange that an American boy could tramp through a muddy airfield in Brazil; then before the accumulated clay dried sufficiently to disappear. . . . presto! have it removed in Union Station.

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Town's 'Bad Boys' Now Tops as Fighting Men



ON HER WEDDING TRIP is Mrs. Harold Robert Drumm, who was married Wednesday evening at St. Matthew's Cathedral. She is the former Miss Patricia Anne Devine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Devine. Mr. Drumm is son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Drumm.

By Elizabeth Henney

A problem child at home, was he? Now you're worried about how he'll get along in the service. Never did take well to discipline, and a further more he was always in some kind of difficulty at school.

He was the one teachers complained about and said they didn't know how any one person could think up so much devilment to get into. Yet he got good grades at school, when he wanted to, and could be persuaded to go.

Maybe he, the one you're thinking of, is your own boy, or the neighbor kid down the street, who was a young devil, yet had some appealing ways about him.

Well, don't worry about how he's doing in the Army. Chances are that right now, over on that invasion front, he's thinking up some more devilment, this time for the Nazis; gleefully, yet basically soberly, figuring out new, unorthodox, yet powerfully effective way to take that next German pillbox or the farmhouse down the road.

They Make Fine Soldiers

Because, strangely enough, recent statistics have shown that a large percentage of the home-town bad boys are turning into mighty fine soldiers.

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, editor of the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, interviewed recently on the subject, had some interesting views to offer, and two specific reasons which he thinks give answers to the enigma.

In the first place, said Dr. Lowrey, if their clinical records had been known, a number of these "problem boys" might have been kept out of the service, yet for many of them the routine and relationships of military life offered just the security they needed.

Another point, according to Dr. Lowrey, is the personality buildup given to the boys by their military life, opportunities they have to work off "guilt-feelings" and gain the stamp of approval for things they can do in civilian life, most of all the feeling of being appreciated, of doing something "important."

Activity Quells Restlessness

Commenting on the parallel that could be offered in civilian life on the home front to restless boys, Dr. Lowrey suggested that any "socially acceptable" role, involving plenty of activity and competition at the boy's physical and mental levels offers the same satisfactions.

In several ways Dr. Lowrey's opinion ought to be of considerable comfort to harassed mothers of growing and grown boys. Those whose "problem children" are in the forces may be sure that the Army is directing and getting the best use from all that excess energy, the inherent quality in any problem child.

To those whose "problem children" are still in the adolescent stage, it gives the tip to "keep Sonny so busy with the right sort of activity that he won't have enough energy left to get into devilment."

Down Virginia Way

2 Brothers Convalesce in England

By Nina Carter Tabb

Two Virginia men, Lieutenants Norton and Richard Bilton Lawson, Jr., are in British hospitals recovering from wounds received in Normandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Upperville, recently had a letter from son Richard, who was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for bravery in action before being wounded about June 30. His brother, Norton, was felled

Couple Plans To Make Home In Louisiana

In a candlelight ceremony in chapel of the First Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., Miss Dorothy Dade Davis, daughter of Mrs. James L. Davis of Mount Valley, Va., and the late Mr. Davis, was married to Lieut. Richard Donnelly Mattocks, Army Air Forces, Sunday, July 23.

Dr. H. C. James, cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony and J. Thomas Terrill gave her in marriage. Bride wore white tulle with a flowing train and a fingertip veil held by a bandeau of orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book which had been used by her mother at her wedding, with a white orchid fastened to its cover.

Miss Annie Laurie Taylor of Oak Hall, Va., was maid of honor and J. D. Duane of Richmond served as best man. Following a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas Terrill, the bridal couple left for the South. They will live in Louisiana, where Lieut. Mattocks is stationed at Esler Field, Alexandria.

Lieut. Pence, Sergt. Keller Are Married

At a candlelight service last night in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Lieut. (j.g.) Anna Jane Pence, USCGR, became bride of Technical Sergt. Walter McCellan Keller, AUS.

Officiating at 8 p.m. service was the Rev. Henry W. Snyder. Bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Aaron Pence, Arlington, and Sergt. Keller is son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Keller, this city.

Mr. Pence gave his daughter in marriage. She was attired in ivory satin and alencon lace fashioned with square neckline, long sleeves and full skirt ending in a train. Her fingertip-length veil of illusion, fell from a tiara of scalloped satin and orange blossoms and she carried a prayerbook with orchid marker.

Maid of Honor Wears Blue

Maid of honor was Lieut. (j.g.) Marlin M. Pence, USCGR, sister of bride. She wore cerulean blue taffeta and Juliet cap of blue net trimmed with rosettes.

Bridesmaids were Mrs. Mary Pence Ashton, Mrs. Marie Loos Walker, Lieut. (j.g.) Shirley Louise Smith and Miss Elizabeth Phalen. Their costumes were in pastel shades of taffeta and net. All carried nosegays of summer flowers. Elizabeth Baker, flower girl, wore yellow taffeta and carried a basket of rose petals.

Mr. Keller was best man for his son. Ushering were Philip Keller, Sergt. Frederick Ashton, Stoner Slets, Charles Demetriades and Sergt. Lynn Bunnell.

Reception Follows in Garden

A reception followed in garden of home of the bride's parents. Upon their return from a wedding trip in Pocomo Mountains, bride will return to her station in Norfolk, Va., and Sergeant Keller will report at Camp Mackall, N. C.

Bride was graduated from Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va., and is a member of Kappa Delta Pi Fraternity. Bridegroom attended North Carolina College and is a member of Sigma Pi Fraternity, where he majored in forestry. He is a member of Sigma Pi Fraternity.



MRS. CHARLES C. GLOVER, JR. Del Ankers Photo. . . . She's a Farmer, Too

Community War Fund to Have Ace Campaigner, Mrs. Glover

She calls herself a farmer. Yet farming is not the only wartime activity of Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Jr., who is dividing her time this summer between the Glover farm, Locust Dale, Madison City, Va., and her summer home at Nonquitt, Mass.

The first vice president of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, a member of the executive board of the Washington Housing Association—both Community Chest agencies—Mrs. Glover has taken over another important post for Community War Fund's campaign which opens in October.

As a member of the fund's advance gifts unit, she will be one of four vice chairmen soliciting gifts from individuals of large means for local community welfare, Washington's hospitality to servicemen and women and 19 national war fund agencies, including the USO throughout the world, War Prisoners Aid, United Seamen's Service and foreign relief.

Mrs. Glover and her husband represent interests in a number of Washington hospitals. Mrs. Glover is a member of the Woman's Board of Children's Hospital and Mr. Glover, vice chairman of Riggs National Bank, is on the boards of Emergency Hospital and Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

The name of Glover is one of the oldest in Washington. Mr. Glover's father, the late Charles Carroll Glover, was one of the founders of Riggs National Bank and one of those responsible for sponsoring legislation for setting aside areas in Washington as city parks.

At her ocean side home at Nonquitt, Mass. Glover is joined for frequent visits by her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Symington, and her baby son, Lloyd Symington, Jr., now 18 months old. She also has a son, Charles C. Glover 3d. She'll return to town the latter part of August. That's when her active work with the Community War Fund will reach its peak.

Newlyweds Live In Maryland Following Trip

Miss Constance Elizabeth Williams, Gaithersburg, Md., and Arthur Lee Jones, Barnesville, Md., were married yesterday at the bride's home with the Rev. James I. Bifield officiating.

Walter B. Williams gave his niece in marriage. She wore white satin and marquisette, made with fitted bodice, sweetheart neckline and full skirt. Her fingertip-length veil was held with a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried an arm bouquet of bride's roses and stephanotis.

Matron of honor and only attendant was Mrs. Joseph Blandford Burroughs, Hyattsville, Md., costumed in blue satin and marquisette with headpiece of pink roses matching her bouquet. Robert Wood Jones was best man for his brother and ushers included Walter R. Williams, Jr., and Thomas Sisk, Jr.

Receiving with the couple at the reception that followed were Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Gott. After a wedding trip to Atlantic City, Mr. and Mrs. Jones will make their home in Silver Spring.

Marriage Is Announced

Rabbi and Mrs. Solomon H. Metz announce the marriage of their daughter, Rayana, to Charles Israel, Merchant Marine, son of Mrs. Edward L. Israel and the late Rabbi Israel of Baltimore, Md. Ceremony recently took place at Har Zion Temple, Baltimore.

"SOAPING" DULLS HAIR HALO GLORIFIES IT!

Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!

1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it... leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
2. Even finest soap leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap... made with a new type patented ingredient it cannot leave soap-film.
3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-care... Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water... leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant!
5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!

Get Halo Shampoo today... in 10¢ or larger sizes.

REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!

Miss Cowen Chooses Date For Service

Miss Catherine Cowen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward G. Cowen of Chevy Chase, Md., whose engagement to Pfc. Muri Edmund Fulk, Jr., was announced in June, has selected August 15 as her wedding date.

Pfc. Fulk, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Fulk of Phoenix, Ariz., is now a senior medical student at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio under the Army specialized training program.

Bridesmaids will be Mrs. Donald Wrensch, the former Margaret Jane Brown, Drew, Miss.; Miss Jane Lingo, Washington, Miss. Betty Wilkie, La Grange, Ill.; Miss Mary Katherine Ford, Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Thomas Turner, the former Caroline Embury of Washington, cousin of the bride, will be matron of honor. Wedding will take place at All Saints' Episcopal Church on Chevy Chase circle.

Miss Chatmas Becomes Bride Of Mr. Siede

In Church of the Epiphany yesterday at 4 p. m., Miss Penelope Chatmas was married to Stelio H. Siede.

Bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chatmas, Hearn, Tex., and Mr. Siede is son of Mr. Helga Siede, Venice, Fla. Officiating at the service was the Rev. Charles W. Sheerin.

Given in marriage by her father, bride wore ivory satin, cut on princess lines with yoke of seed pearls in floral design. Her fingertip-length veil was held with a matching cap and she carried white roses and stephanotis.

Miss Dorothy Chatmas, maid of honor for her sister, wore pale pink marquisette with sheer yoke, a hat of pink veiling and flowers matching her bouquet of pink roses and delphinium. Bridesmaids were Miss Sue Kone, Lieut. (j.g.) Cynthia Sheffield and Miss Ann Corrick. Their ensembles were of pastel shades and all carried mixed summer flowers.

Best man was Harold Roes, uncle of bridegroom, and ushering were Lieut. Jimmie G. Chatmas, Lieut. W. D. Blackstone and James Roes.

A reception followed at Hotel 2400. After their return from a New York wedding trip, the couple will reside at 3941 Pennsylvania ave.

Bride attended University of Texas and is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. Mr. Siede received his degree at St. Leo College, St. Leo, Fla.

Diplomats Are On Vacation

The First Secretary of the Iraq Legation and Mme. Khandan left Washington yesterday for Spring Lake, N. J., to spend about two weeks. Also at the resort from Washington are the Minister Attache of the Spanish Embassy and Senora de Danis, the former French Premier and Mme. Chautemps, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Pack.

The Indian Agent General, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, and Lady Bajpai left yesterday on a holiday to Canada and will spend a few weeks in Quebec.

Business Women Continue Activities

Throughout August, members of the Business and Professional Women's Club will continue their Saturday night canteen service Club No. 1, 306 9th st. nw., under chairmanship of Mrs. Brownie Kerr; and their handbag-making service for Red Cross under chairman, Miss Vera Lundquist.

Monday night is swim night at Marjorie Webster Junior College pool, use of which has been donated by Miss Webster, president.

This New York

Three Minute Limit Set On Buzz Bomb Stories

By Lucius Beebe

A letter from Ernie Byfield, sometime proprietor of the fabulous Pump Room in Chicago's Ambassador Hotel East and now a correspondent for Mr. Hearst in London, comes to hand with the latest dope from the Savoy Bar.

"At first," writes Ernie, "the prospect of having to appear in print every day in words of my own choosing, quite naturally, horrified me. I felt like a man who had joined a nudist camp only to discover how bad his figure really is."

"The only lucky break I've had so far is the Damocles bomb. It gives even a remote control correspondent a bit of luster. There's an etiquette now, or lack of it, to buzz bomb conversation. You may only talk three minutes about your own bomb. Then you must listen to the other fellow's bomb, or, if he has had none, about his aunt's bomb."

"Stories accumulate. One fatalist says: 'What's the use of worrying? If it's got your number on it you'll cop it!' His friend replies: 'Yes, I know, but it's the ones that are marked to whom it may concern that have got me bothered!'"

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? The little solid gold coffee spoons that used to be part of the regular service in the Biltmore's formal restaurants... The Sweetheart cocktails, reported to be the biggest similar arrangement in town served at Aigian during prohibition...

Repercussions of the scandal that ensued when the La Montaigne brothers prevented the election of Phil Plant to the Racquet Club and Phil's stepfather, then United States Commissioner, had them indicted for bootlegging... The musical motor horns which once had such a vogue playing "How Dry I Am" and "Yes, We Have No Bananas"...

The legendary bar which opened off a Times Square subway platform and was said to be so long that, as on that bar in Shanghai, you could see the curvature of the earth's surface along its top... Only the consecrated person ever saw it but nobody doubted its existence.

Or the pleasant custom of giving elaborate and costly presents from Cartier and Tiffany to dinner guests, a usage which to the best of this department's notice, survives today only at the ranch of the feudal Cecil B. De Mille... The school of thought that examined the naturally blown ring in the bottom of liquor bottles and remarked profoundly "You see, needed!"

AROUND THE TOWN: Admirers of the fabulous and very Scotch Colin Glencannon who missed the The Saturday Evening

Post the latest and most heroic alcoholic adventures of the Chief Engineer of the Incheilfin Castle and discover them in book form when Guy Glaspatrik's "Mr. Glencannon Glencannon Ignores the War," is published by E. P. Dutton, August 8... In this addition to the Glencannon saga he is mistaken by the "Japanese Assassins" for a British admiral, with results of both military and literary importance.

Inflation may not actually be in the runaway class yet, but this reporter was quoted last week a price of \$28.50 on a shaving brush which he used to obtain for \$7.50, and, with ordinary bar cognac retailing for \$25 a bottle when it is available at all, he feels reasonably doubtful if the gold standard has been restored... Oldtimers and sentimentalists will lament the passing of two more of the town's stately landmarks, the former Union Club, at the northeast corner of 5th ave. and 51st st., and the William B. Osgood Field mansion next door... One of the last downtown residences in 5th ave., the Field house, a magnificent marble town house in the old manner, flourished as the scene of many wonderful dinners and dances during the '20s and '30s, when Mrs. Field was alive... The reporter well remembers any number of these, together with other pleasant summertime leaves at the Fields' Berkshire Hills home, High Lawn House, in Lenox, long before the Field girls were married and Frederick Vanderbilt Field had become possessed of a radical urge for cosmic betterment.

A dispatch from China recalls that Corp. Addison Bailey got himself officially noticed when he played the piano in the dark for a party for Gen. Claire Chennault during a Japanese air raid... Considering his long term of service as professor at that palace of the more refined muses, Leon and Eddie's, it is doubtful if Judgment Day, with its trumpet accompaniment, will stop Addy Bailey from playing the piano.

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Selects Fall For Nuptials

Mrs. Ora C. Adams, Cleveland Park, announces engagement of her daughter, Mary Jane, to Worthington Compton Lent, son of Mrs. Lewis H. Lent, Madison, N. J., and Bethesda, and the late Mr. Lent. Miss Adams attended George Washington University. Prospective bridegroom is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Wedding will take place in early autumn.

Prospective bridegroom is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Wedding will take place in early autumn.

If I Could Only Talk!

HECK! I MUSTA DONE SOMETHING... OR YOU WOULDA BE HANGING YOURS ALL OVER ME! SO GIMME! SPILL IT!

COLGATE RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HOODEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH... HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES... STOPS FRESH BREATH... REMOVES THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH.

COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF CLEANING AND FRESHENING TEETH TOO!

IT CLEANS YOUR ORAL CAVITY... IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH.

Tune In! CAN YOU TOP THIS? Saturday Night—NBC 14 network.



RETROTHED TO NAVY MAN is Miss Helen Rowland Grosvenor whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Bell Grosvenor, made known her engagement yesterday at a cocktail party in their summer home at Gibson Island on Chesapeake Bay. Prospective bride is Robert Barry Dunigan, son of Mrs. David J. Dunigan and the late Mr. Dunigan. (Story on Page 1)

Cooling Lotion Designed For 'Tropical' Capital

By Martha Elynn

The movement to have men dress more sensibly—at least leave off coats—during extreme hot weather has been down here in Washington even before it was given a trial. If it is the consensus of opinion that men can't meet their responsibilities with dignity in shirt sleeves, then the heat situation will have to be met in some other way.

But if the order of the day, for the man in your life, is to button on his coat, then give him a life-saver in the form of a product that was designed for discerning and fastidious men. It is a camphorated liquid that comes in a small flask which is handy to keep in the office or even carry around in the pocket.

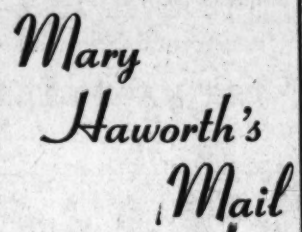
When the humidity is high, all that is needed is to pour a spoonful of this product into a bowl of cold water and splash on the face, neck, hands and even hair. The camphorated freshness permeates the whole body and gives noticeable relief.

Camphorated cream and foot powder does much to alleviate tired and burning feet. Why not as-



KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON and be comfortable by dashing your face, neck, hands and hair with a camphorated aid that will refresh.

semble these products in the medicine chest for dad, if he doesn't already have such comforts to help in beating the heat?



Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl's Secret Antipathy Toward Her Mother, Dating Back to Early Childhood, Is Causing Her to Hate Everything in Life; What To Do?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Ever since early childhood I have had a strong mistrustful feeling toward my mother. At times this feeling has even grown into hate. Perhaps it is only a clash of personalities, as she has many friends and seems to be well liked. Though she has never done me any major harm, my evenings at home seem to be filled with fight—fear that I may say or do something to displease her. Even when I was very little I could notice the difference in her manner toward me when we were alone, and when we were in the presence of my father and friends.

A year ago I had a nervous breakdown directly caused by this situation, though even my father, when I dearly love, doesn't know it exists. I have an even disposition and seem to be popular among my friends and mother's. I wish to change this situation and love her in exchange for her love; or else leave home in a nice way. My dad worships me and it would kill him to see me leave, as he is not well. When away from mother, I am happy and satisfied; but the moment I meet her my whole body becomes limp.

I have a well paid job here in the city and can find no excuse to leave; and I love my father too much to hurt him. I have prayed for the happy solution of this problem but none I am at my rope's end. Mother is making me hate life and all that is in it. There must be some reason for her behavior. What is it? What can I do? I am 22 years old. C. P. L.

To Understand All Is to Forgive All

DEAR C. P. L.: There is a saying, "To understand all is to forgive all." Such is the prescription for cure of your malignant emotional distress,—which has its roots in an ambivalent attitude towards your mother, an attitude compounded of equal portions of love and hate, dating back to the earliest years of your relationship to her. When the whole truth is known,—and it is within your power to bring it to light, as I shall presently explain,—you will see and be won to tolerance by the discovery that your mother does not voluntarily mean you any harm, any more than you would voluntarily harm her.

You have an acutely perceptive, honest, courageous mind; and your emotional nature is potentially positive and dynamic. Essentially you are not cut to the pattern of the wishy-washy neurotic who reacts with feeble confusion to cruel facts. You dare say to yourself and admit to me that you hate your mother, sometimes. This is the truth as far as you know it. The actual extent of your fierce abiding hostility toward her is told by the fact that her presence supposedly fills you with fright, making you limp; and terribly solicitous lest you do or say something to displease her. This is not craven terror. This is hate camouflaged.

Repressed Hostility Appears As Anxiety

WHAT YOU are afraid of in her presence, subconsciously,—a fear which sits to the surface mind in other guise, in meekly righteous seeming,—is your fierce subconscious impulse to spring at her throat, literally or figuratively, because to you she represents a lifelong deliberately malevolent enemy. Psychologists tell us that deeply expressed impulses of a strongly hostile, destructive type invariably kick back in the form of anxiety manifestations,—and the closer these implacable primi-

tive impulses rise to the level of resistantly "right-thinking" conscious mind, the more distrait that mind becomes. Which explains your nervous breakdown a year ago.

Although the situation may sound formidable on the surface, actually yours is a fairly routine story in the psycho-analyst's practice. And you possess an advantage over the average person overtaken by this type of emotional problem, in that you are already more than half aware of the pattern-of-conflict involved,—and thus well prepared to dissect, with adventurous and objective insight, all factors which contributed to its development. What these factors are we can only guess, at this reading. However, they would be readily exposed in a few conferences with a psychiatrist or psycho-analyst. Most probable causes include: 1. Intrinsic incompatibility of temperament (as you suggest); and 2. Strong unconscious rivalry for first place in your father's heart,—with you holding the inside track on the score of natural affinity, while she blandly trumps your aces from the cards she holds as his wife. Or perhaps both factors are combined.

Don't Carry Childish Hatred Through Life

TO SUM UP: Success and happiness in all future relationships depends upon extricating your personality from this subjective feud,—which is strictly a carry-over from childhood hate, based on childhood discomfort in relationship to an involuntarily antipathetic parent. This you can do, and it will not be difficult, by going back in memory (with psychiatric guidance) to the start of the trouble, and reviewing its unfoldment and effects upon yourself up to the present time. When you see the whole story in panoramic perspective, with its latent significance clearly underscored, your mind will be purged of rage and resentment; and you will find it easy to forgive and forget: to concede your mother the good that is in her and overlook the rest.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Legion Auxiliary Chooses Delegates

Sergeant Jasper Unit No. 13, American Legion Auxiliary, elected delegates to the departmental convention, August 4 to 5. They are: Emilie Schuler, Ella Hook, Mary Klaphack, Helena Hatzes, Lillian Brown, Ann Goodwin, Iva Smathers, Regina Brady, Lucile Brady, Ola Lee, Ann Neal and Lucile McMeel.

Alternates are Hedwig Almfeldt, Lillian Howard, Henrietta Schubert, Irma Lester, Mrs. Brady, Emma Donner, Lillian Botkin, Ruth Beighlie, Clara Searcy, Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Compton and Mrs. Meade.

War activities committee, with Mrs. Clara Searcy as chairman, will have charge of the Service Men's Club, 306 9th st. n.w., today.

B'nai B'rith Picnic Set

Servicemen are invited to attend the third annual picnic given by Victory B'nai B'rith Sunday, August 6, 2 p.m., in Rock Creek Park. Miss Shirley Fine is in charge of arrangements, assisted by Evelyn Cornblatt, Betty Hoffman, Ida Asarch, Harriet Miller, Edna Blumberg and Lillian Kreiger.

Servicemen On Furloughs With Families

Leesburg, Va., July 29.—Servicemen have come from distant points this week to spend furloughs at their homes here. Many will report to new posts at the end of their leaves.

Lieut. Jack E. Russell, AUS, attached to the State Department, who has recently returned from a mission in South America, is spending a few days leave with his wife and his parents, Clerk and Mrs. E. O. Russell, who live near Leesburg.

Corpl. Millard E. Rives, Army Air Corps, who recently graduated from the Flexible Gunnery School, Yuma, Ariz., is spending a 10-day furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rives, before reporting to his new post at Columbia, S. C. Also visiting in the Rives home are their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jeffrey, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. James L. McIntosh, Jr., AUS, who has completed his basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga., is spending a furlough at his home in Leesburg and will report to his new post at Camp Butler, N. C., at the expiration of his leave.

Pfc. Albert S. Orrison, Quartermaster Corps, AUS, who is stationed at Camp Swift, Tex., is spending a 10-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Orrison.

Hugh Bell, storekeeper third class, USNR, who has been stationed in Boston, has been ordered to report to Norfolk, according to a message received by relatives in Leesburg.

Capt. Hamilton Hoge, USNR, Washington, was a weekend guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn C. Bly had as their guests Sunday Lieut. Comdr. Gerald Gross and Mrs. Gross, Washington, and Lieut. Robert Bly, USNR, and Miss Elizabeth Erikson, also of Washington.

Baileys Have Guests

Mrs. Trevor Johns and her daughter, Miss Emily Trevor Johns, Washington, were weekend guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Bailey. Also with the Baileys for the weekend were their daughter, Miss Mary Lili Bailey, Washington, and their son, Capt. William O. Bailey, AUS, Camp Lee, Va. The Baileys entertained with an informal supper party for the young folk Saturday evening.

Mrs. E. W. Groff, Fairfax, spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gibson.

Stanley T. Green, Jr., one of the leading horse trainers in this section, returned to his home here this week following the end of the current racing season at Hagerstown, Md. He had as his guest over the weekend Jokey Johnnie Tammaro, one of the leading riders on the track.

Mr. Van Devanter Entertains

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Janney McCray, Liberty Hall Farm, near Leesburg, were among guests at an informal supper party given Sunday evening by Mrs. McCray's brother, Edward Van Devanter, in the garden of his Colonial home in Alexandria.

Motoring down with Mr. and Mrs. McCray for the event were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Traylor and Mrs. Donald Meredith McNeale, Washington, who is spending July in Leesburg with her sister, Miss Helen Wise. Also present for the party were Mrs. Frank Mason Dillard, James Sidney Douglas, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence Brockett and Col. and Mrs. Elliott Van Devanter, all of Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hatcher were hosts to a group Saturday evening at their home in Purcellville honoring Mrs. Irene Gray and her daughter, Miss Catherine Gray, Wilmington, N. C., who are visiting relatives in this county. Guests were entertained with a barbecue supper.

Dr. Concheso Is Expected

The Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio Concheso, is expected to return this week from Havana, where he has been on a short visit. Senora de Concheso will remain in Cuba until later in the season.

Will Go to Atlantic City

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Livingston, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Selma L. Livingston, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bernard A. Livingston, will leave Tuesday for Atlantic City to spend a fortnight.



NOW ON HER HONEYMOON is Mrs. Frederick John Leary, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Oscar C. Badger. Lieutenant Leary is son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Leary of Hempstead, Long Island. Ceremony was read yesterday in St. Matthew's Cathedral. (Story on Page 1)

Waves Are 'On the Job' at Navy's 'Film Studio' Here



U. S. Navy Photo. HAND IN GLOVE, to protect the delicate celluloid on which she inks animated cartoons, Jeanne Selby, leading petty officer, specialist (P) 1/c, makes film live.

As streamlined as the methods used therein is the already new structure which houses PSL. Air conditioning, carefully planned lighting, sound-proofed sections are only a few of the improvements that the newer and greater Navy evidences. A winding pay line in the midst of harried activity proved a connection with the old.

Since Civil War days, America has photographed its wars. Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders made their debuts as film principals in the Spanish-American War. In World War I, aerial reconnaissance from planes began, thus photography became associated with aviation. In 20 years the two industries have bolted to new heights together.

Thus, the Navy's photographic project has come under the cognizance of the Bureau of Aeronautics, housed on the east side of the air station reservation facing the incessant roar of Navy planes, intermittently sitting on and rising from the field.

Fourth of Personnel Women

A boon to the women is the knowledge that in this highly specialized and carefully guarded laboratory, one-fourth of its technicians, artists, administrators, trained to maintain Navy security, are members of the Women's Reserve. They have military duties, too, stand their own watches and exhibit barracks scrubbed to the last base board. They're in the Navy and their terminology exudes pride—they're "aboard" at PSL, "ashore" in Washington, and they're ship's company at their station.

From incubation of an idea to a complete motion picture, PSL, commanded by Comdr. Thorne Donnelly, USNR, sees it through. Writers and directors study the

By Martha Rhyme

The United States Navy—as you might have been led to suspect—has everything, including its own film studio right in the midst of greater Washington. A Photographic Science Laboratory equipped to supply the Navy's every photographic need, functions at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, manned by the best technical talent the motion picture and photographic industries had to offer Uncle Sam.

It's a bit of Hollywood transplanted to a hotter climate and a more serious purpose. You hardly meet a soul who doesn't hail from Los Angeles or Rochester, N. Y., another photographic center. The parking lot exhibits California licenses in majority.

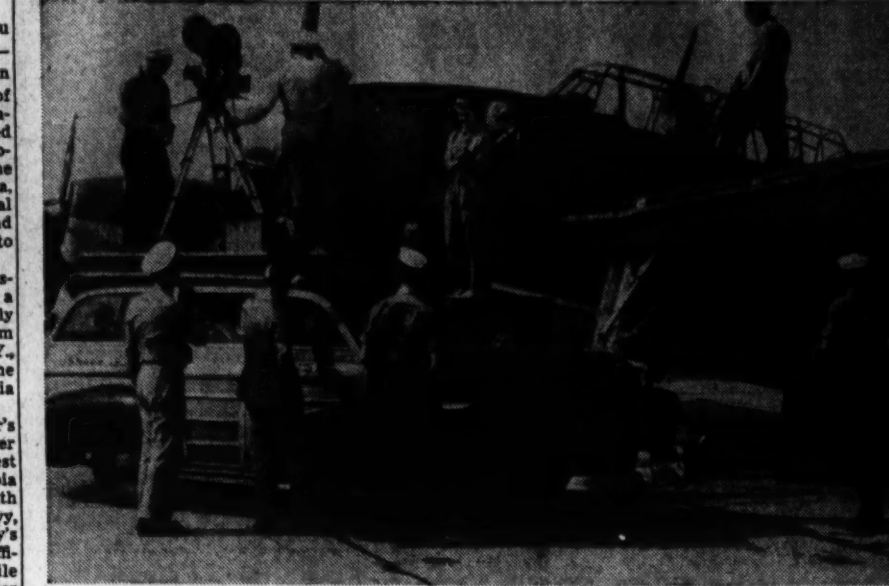
I bounced along in a baker's buggy (a Metrol to the Navy) over what seemed possibly the roughest terrain in the District of Columbia to reach the unique project with that old watchdog of the Navy, security, ever at my side. Security's name was a Public Relations Officer who kept an eye on me while I kept an eye on PSL, popular name for the project which utilizes the latest and most highly scientific methods for presenting the ways and means of the Navy to its brave men.

In Modern Quarters

As streamlined as the methods used therein is the already new structure which houses PSL. Air conditioning, carefully planned lighting, sound-proofed sections are only a few of the improvements that the newer and greater Navy evidences. A winding pay line in the midst of harried activity proved a connection with the old.

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U. S. Navy Photo. ON LOCATION FOR THE NAVY, this camera crew, along with production staff and actress record on film the duties of the aviation mechanic. Setting is a Navy air station where movie is made either to be used for training or recruiting purposes. Some films are shot on location, others in the studio housed within the Photographic Science Laboratory at Anacostia

work plan, sometimes go to the scene of operations—a shipyard, a naval base, the water's edge—to assemble the facts. Manner of presentation is also decided by them. Film studio at PSL, a building within a building, with steel catwalks and typical studio arrangement, is usually the scene of the shooting. The bridge of a ship, the interior of a patrol bomber, engine rooms, fire control stations, or radio rooms can be simulated there with Kaiser-like speed. Often film is shot on location.

Hatches Protect Film

Processing and editing film is done by another shift of technical experts. On the editors' shoulders falls the responsibility of storing the film, kept in vaults especially constructed with explosion hatches to protect them from mass fire.

To art and animation, a group of artists, mostly Waves, who have come here directly from Disney

studios and other Hollywood establishments, goes the job of injecting Yank ingenuity which makes a film live. Their work on "cells," the celluloid strips upon which their drawings are mounted is so secret—and important—their office quarters are restricted to their own personnel.

Plunking pianos greet the visitor and just about the time you think some gob is practicing his scales, he breaks into "Flight of the Bumblebee." His job is working out music for the films, many of which require original music. A music library is now being compiled which will include any standard or classic selection which might be needed. Once a week, the Navy Band goes there to provide background music.

Graphic Arts surrounds and overwhelms you with its giant cameras (one shaped exactly like a small folding kodak with accordion pleated bellows, is mounted in a specially constructed room, is fitted into a space in the wall the size of the average door. You wind through S-shaped corridors to the yawning dark room—and the back of the camera).

All aerial cameras and specialized equipment supplied to the Navy's widely separated ships and stations are checked by Aerial Photography division. Processing instructions go along so photographers can adjust their equipment to various climatic conditions. Temperature chambers run to Arctic or tropical conditions to test aerial cameras.

Leaves for Maine

Miss Carolyn Nash left Tuesday for Maine to be gone several weeks and is visiting friends in Bar Harbor. She expects to return the end of August.

Service Set Entertains in Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., July 29.—Lieut. Comdr. Clarence E. Williams, USNR, retired, and Mrs. Williams were hosts at a cocktail party and buffet supper for their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. Edward W. Williams, USNR, and Mrs. Williams, who are visiting here. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Williams were married on July 9 in San Diego, Calif., and will leave tomorrow for Klamath Falls, Ore. Plans were announced this week for resumption of racing on the oldest race track in America, when the recently incorporated Camp Parole Hunt Club made known its plans for a Labor Day horse show and harness and running races.

Charles E. Skipper, Jr., is president of the club, which has recently reconditioned the old race track at Parole, where George Washington used to be a frequent visitor.

Lieut. Harold R. Loftus, son of Mrs. E. M. Loftus, Annapolis, Army Air Forces, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in sustained aerial flight, according to dispatches from Fifteenth AAF headquarters in Italy.

Officers on duty on the Reina Mercedes and their wives were guests at the party, which was held Thursday night at the North Severn Officers' Mess.

Betrothal Made Known

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Healy Farinolt, Annapolis, have announced engagement of their daughter, Betty Boyd, to Ensign James Tate Cockrill 2d, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Thaddeus Cockrill, Crawfordsville, Ark. Announcement was made at a reception Sunday evening from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Farinolt home at Pendennis Mount on the Severn.

Miss Farinolt was graduated in May from Sweet Briar College, Va. Ensign Cockrill attended Marion Institute and Arkansas State University before entering the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated in June. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Demarest Is Bride

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Washington, Annapolis, have announced recent marriage of their daughter, Opal Demarest, to Charles Wesley Brown, Jr., AMM, second class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Annapolis, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt McGee, Corpus Christi, Tex. with the Rev. R. O. Cawker officiating at the double ring ceremony.

A small reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McGee. The couple is living at 1309 Logan st., Corpus Christi.

A reception at the Naval Academy Officers' Mess followed the wedding of Miss Frances Louise Goebel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Goebel, Washington, to Lieut. Forrest E. Houston, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Houston, Everett, Wash., which took place in the main chapel of the Naval Academy recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Dudley gave a musical program Sunday at 7 p.m. at the USO, following a buffet supper which was served at 6 by ladies of the Annapolis Yacht Club. Prof. H. F. Sturdy is chairman of the Sunday night programs at the USO.

Lieut. Edward Tyler Heise, USNR, and Mrs. Heise announce the birth of a daughter, Harriet Tyler, at the Naval Academy Hospital. Infant is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Shortt, Annapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Heise, Wadsworth.

Daughter Is Christened

Susan Emilie Taylor, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Howard

W. Taylor, Cedar Park, was christened Sunday at 4 p.m. in St. Andrew's Chapel of the Naval Academy, with Chaplain William N. Thomas officiating. Mrs. Henry Baggett, wife of Commander Baggett, USNR (ret.), Mississippi; Mrs. David Hardin, wife of Commander Hardin, USN, and Douglas Newell were the sponsors.

Tuesday at 5 p.m. in St. Andrew's Chapel, Ethelyn Whitaker Lambert, infant daughter of Commander Richard Holland Lambert, USN, and Mrs. Lambert, "Dream of Lansing," was baptized by Chaplain William N. Thomas. Mrs. Willard Hanger, wife of Commander Hanger, USN, Lakehurst,

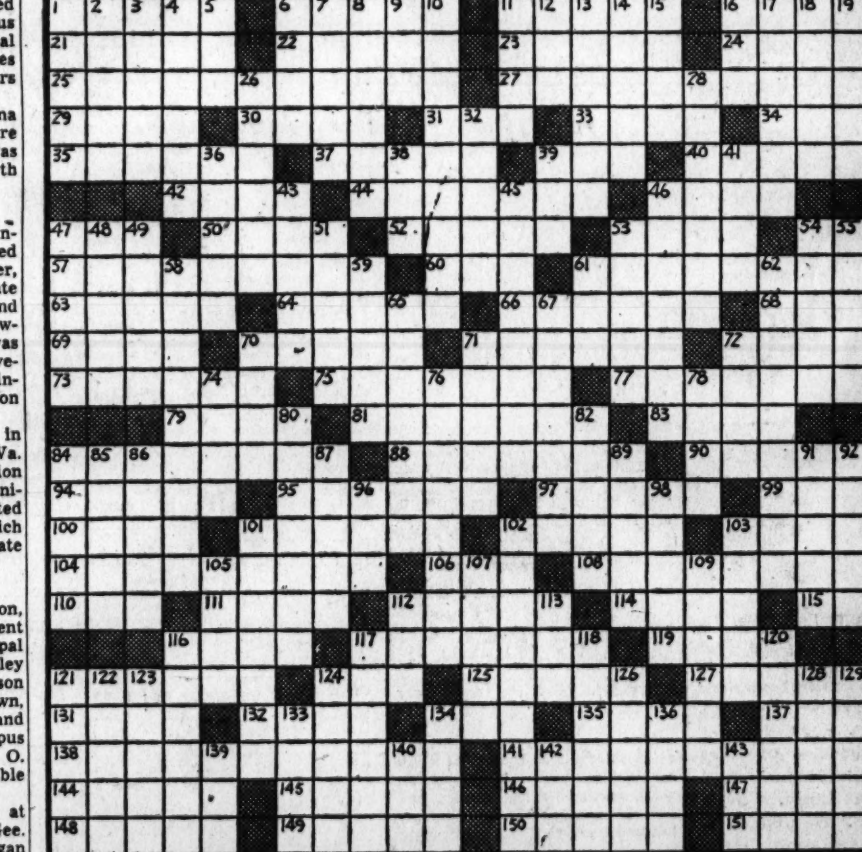
N. J., and Capt. Raymond T. McElligott, USCG, and Mrs. McElligott, New York, were the sponsors.

President of St. John's College and Mrs. Stringfellow Baggett were hosts Wednesday evening at a small party for Miss Charlotte Fletcher, new assistant librarian of St. John's. Miss Fletcher is the former librarian of the Public Library of Easton, Md. Members of the faculty and their wives attended the gathering, which was held in garden of the Barr home.

Miss Dorothy Laub, daughter of Commander E. F. V. Laub, USN, and Mrs. Laub, this city, is visiting friends in Detroit.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CORNER

By Alice Dohi



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The Post's Books of the Week

'Simone' Is Heroine Who Patterns Actions On Those of Joan of Arc

By Sterling North

Simone. By Lion Feuchtwanger. Viking, \$2.50.

The problem of finding a suitable role for Jennifer Jones to follow her success in Franz Werfel's "Song of Bernadette" has now been solved. She can play the modern Joan of Arc in Lion Feuchtwanger's new novel, "Simone."

A simple, good-hearted French peasant girl, this Cinderella of her uncle's comfortable household finds not a suitor but a dream. Her radiant success which lifts her from a household chore girl to a shining patriot brings her no rich husband and castle—but a prison sentence.

And yet the lesson of her life, like that of St. Joan, on whom she patterned her actions, will live long after the Germans are chased from the French soil they defiled.

This novel by the author of "Power," "The Oppermans" and the Josephus Trilogy, suffers as do all Feuchtwanger's novels from a certain Teutonic stolidity. Feuchtwanger never uses a few telling lines of character-building conversation when 10 pages of exposition will suffice.

Although he has chosen a theme which should stir the emotions like "The Marseillaise" he fails to transform either his character or his prose into the passionate lyric thing which founds a religion or engenders a revolution.

The best the author can do is to make us hate Villa Monrepose and everything it stands for—hate Uncle Prosper and his trucking business, and despise Uncle Prosper's mother, the fat collaborator with the little pig eyes and the soul of a maggot.

Simone, nourished on the deeds of Joan of Arc, burns the trucks and gasoline and warehouses so that they will not be of use to the hated Germans. Her uncle is far from grateful. To him his business and his wealth are everything. He and the other local Fascists trick Simone into a confession. But she goes off to prison a heroine.

The carpentry of the story, although a trifle obvious, is sound and dramatic, and the movies can accomplish what Feuchtwanger could not. They can make the characters three dimensional, can transform long passages of sordid narrative into dialogue, and can accelerate the Germanic pace for an American audience.

Feuchtwanger's novel may reach 20,000 American readers. The film would reach 55 million American moviegoers. And since it is the aim of both Feuchtwanger and Joan of Arc to "comfort the poor and humble"—this story deserves the wider and more democratic medium.

Over Twenty-One. By Ruth Gordon. Random House, \$2.

The season on Broadway was so fantastically shallow, cheap and dull that a fairly good comedy like "Over Twenty-One" shone like a good deed in a naughty world.

Ruth Gordon who suffers from the chronic complaint of most actresses—the "give-me-a-fatter-part" complaint—has written herself a role which sizzles with wisecracks, effective business and revealing costumery.

Like most actor-written plays it is more a vehicle for the author-actress than for its own sake. Ruth Gordon as Paula Wharton dominates every scene, tops the gas of every other actor or actress, and sends herself flowers from Hollywood where she is known admiringly as "Brains."

She pushes her husband Max (played by Harvey Stephens) through the tough Air Corps School for officer candidates, reveals the resounding stupidity of colonels' wives, thoroughly snubs the millionaire angel of her husband's newspaper, and disdainfully gamers her \$100,000 picture from the pitiful creature who produces her expensive brain-children in celluloid.

As if this were not enough to bolster the ego of any actress-playwright, Paula Wharton is allowed in the last act to take over Max's paper—a concession which sends the owner, Robert Drexler Gow (played by Loring Smith), into grateful hysterics.

The story concerns a liberal newspaper editor of 39 who for reasons of patriotism enlists in the Air Corps. Faced with the gibberish and technical jargon of a new profession, Max Wharton painfully slaves his way through the officer candidate course.

Every now and again he recalls the startling assertion that the human brain ceases to assimilate above the age of 21. He begins to wonder if this apriori assumption is not a great universal truth.

But "The Voice of the Turtle" is nothing that could not have been written in the early 1920's, at which time it would have been considered daring.

Now that many of the plays are closed for the summer we can look back on the season with more perspective. It is generally conceded that John Van Druten's "The Voice of the Turtle" and Lillian Hellman's "The Searching Wind" were the best of the serious plays of the season.

Lillian Hellman's play provides one of the most boring evenings in recent memory. The isolationists it commemorates are not worthy of the sympathy Hellman wastes upon them. And the frequent cutbacks manage to destroy not only the sense of chronology but the sense of reality. Among other things Cornelia Otis Skinner will never look 20 again and shouldn't try.

So maybe "Over Twenty-One" deserves a few laurels if only by default.

Through the Perilous Night. By Joe James Custer. Macmillan, \$2.75.

"Monday Morning Quarterbacks"—Joe Custer's term for armchair admirals—have expended a lot of cab wit and amateur strategy on the Astoria's last battle. They all know how it should have been conducted.

But the open-minded reader will probably agree after reading this book that the Astoria did the best she could under the circumstances and that her slaughter was inevitable once you granted the Japs the element of surprise and superior force.

Joe Custer was on the Astoria when the Japs opened fire. He was wounded in one eye, but with the other eye he seems to have missed nothing of that "Perilous Night"—10 agonizing hours in which the stout-hearted Astoria clung to life before slipping beneath the surface of the Pacific.

He was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs made their sneak attack. He was at the Battle of Midway, the bombing of Wake and Marcus, and was accorded the great privilege of accompanying the convoy which took Jimmy Doolittle within striking distance of Tokyo.

His next assignment was to cover the Solomon landings from the deck of the Astoria. Immediately after the troops landed, the Jap fleet gave battle, sinking his ship.

Straight but uninspired reporting by a chap who learned his trade in the sports department.

Leonard Lyons Says:

"Broadway Rose now has a Navy bomber named in her honor. It's piloted by Fritz Plummer of Sioux City, and Ken Dimin of Brooklyn. 'We landed in Africa,' writes Ensign Dimin, 'on a strange airfield. We were dirty, hungry and missed chow. There was no bath, either. We then decided that the only appropriate name for a plane which hauled around such a crowd as ours was the name of the sloppy New York beggar. That's how our trim, fast Navy bomber came to be christened 'Broadway Rose'..."

At Broadway and Forty-second street Dan Seymour was approached by a young sailor who asked him: 'Where's the RCA Building?' 'I'm going there myself,' said Seymour. 'I'll show you'... The sailor, an Arkansas youngster, said that he had been in New York two days. 'I'm on my way to see something I always wanted to see—an Aldrich Family broadcast,' he said... 'Been here two days and seeing the Aldrich Family,' Seymour repeated. 'But you think New York is a city?' 'It sure is,' said the sailor. 'No it isn't,' Seymour assured him. 'Because we are two tickets to the

broadcast. I'm the announcer for the show.'... The smoking room attendant at Harrington & Hyers' 51 Club appears in some of the club's skits, for which the comics pay him \$3 a week extra. The attendant learned that a young man who has been remarkably successful at race-bets was one of the new partners in the club. He approached this young man, and demanded an increase. 'Three dollars a week isn't enough for an actor,' the attendant insisted... 'You don't work for us,' he was reminded. 'You work for the concessionaire, it's \$3—or quit.'... 'Okay, I'll take the \$3,' the attendant decided, 'but on condition that each week you tell me what horse to bet it on.'

Sam Forrest, who died recently was one of the most loved gentlemen in the theater. For 25 years, without a contract, he was the general stage director for George M. Cohan and Sam Harris... Forrest's widow is Mary Ryan, the beautiful lady who made her debut with Ada Rehan. She was in the Henry Irving-Ellen Terry company when she was a child. Miss Terry was fascinated by the youngster's charm and looks and wanted to adopt her. The child replied:

"Can I take my mama and papa with me?" Her father, Jack Ryan, author and singer of Irish ballads, heard of Miss Terry's wish to adopt his daughter. He watched a performance of the famed actress and suggested: "Marry, let's adopt Ellen Terry."

Spy story connoisseurs have their eye on the July CRIME CLUB selection... INTRIGUE FOR EMPIRE By Kathleen Moore Knight At your bookseller's \$2.00

Cultural Interchange Held Vital

By Jane Watson

Just issued by the State Department is a slim booklet entitled "The Cultural Cooperation Program, 1938-1943." There is nothing stirring about its text or presentation. Yet it touches on possibilities beyond the range of the imagination.

To many Americans, the term "cultural relations" sounds pompous and unreal. Perhaps with this in mind, the author of one of the most recent books on international relations discusses this phase of activity in a chapter under the broader heading "human relations." But whatever it is called, there is a growing conviction that promotion of the exchange of ideas and experiences, and appreciation of the achievements of the people of other countries will be an important factor in international relations after the war.

Undertaken by government alone, this can soon descend to an exchange of official propaganda. But private enterprise alone can never carry out undertakings on the scale required to reach quantities of people, rather than a selected few.

Art Recognized

Art is merely one part of a program which embraces music, literature, science, and education. But art has been recognized from the beginning as an essential part of it. More than five years ago, the State Department began cautiously to map out a plan for cultural interchange with the other countries of this hemisphere.

In the fall of 1939, over a hundred artists, art museum directors, and other individuals associated with this field, met in Washington to discuss the whole proposition. They soon realized that while the newly created Division of Cultural Relations would act as a clearing house of information and advice, and would help in smoothing problems of transportation and communication, the aim was to rely as much as possible on private enterprise.

For various reasons, including the wartime difficulties of transportation, the exchange of exhibitions has so far probably been the least successful phase of the art program.

Art Publications

Perhaps the greatest tangible benefit has been felt in travel grants, exchange fellowships and professorships, to artists, art scholars and students. In addition, the State Department and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs have distributed more than 8000 American art publications to libraries and other institutions south of the border.

A departure from earlier, more ambitious displays is the group of light, portable exhibits arranged for foreign distribution, illustrating various phases of American art. This includes a series of panels showing, under the title "Art for the People," the evolution of art in the United States from an aristocratic European tradition to a broadly based effort to reach all segments of American life.

Collaboration With China

To turn to the more general aspects of the State Department's program, it is significant that while at the beginning it was planned to limit activities to this hemisphere (and Congress up to the close of 1943 never made appropriations for any other purpose), a project for collaboration with China was begun in 1941, with money from the President's Emergency Fund.

Since then, several other countries have been included, primarily on the basis of expediency.

In Europe, the State Department has developed a number of activities on a limited scale in neutral and Allied countries. According to a statement issued March 31, 1944, the present plan in regard to the countries which have been under Nazi domination is to collaborate with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which met this year in London, and to work toward forming, "as soon as practicable, a United Nations organization for educational and cultural reconstruction."

At the Contract Table

Bridge Talent Goes to N. Y. Tourney

By Marian H. Barre

The general exodus has begun, leaving the Capital beret of bridge talent, a state of affairs beyond remedy until the national championships close in New York on August 6 in the Hotel Astor.

Washington luminaries will enter the major events for world and national titles, while the special one-round games are the main attraction for the feminine contingent.

There are three such events on the program: Goddard Cup pairs, played as a matinee Wednesday; the New Jersey Bridge League's game Thursday evening, and the "new partnership" contest Saturday evening, all carrying master point awards.

Another popular offering is the President's Cup game in three sessions, beginning Friday evening, continuing through Saturday. This is the quickest short cut to reinstatement after the annual "purge" makes has-beens of many former masters, for the winners receive ten master points, automatically regaining their status. With high local casualties due on Deduction Day, a large enrollment may be expected when opportunity knocks again.

July Winners Announced

Winners of the Washington Bridge League's July tourney for master pairs were C. C. Johnson and James Sourlas, who topped the field with 358 match points. Second place went to Mrs. Irene Sargy and Gene Herman, 354, while H. R. King and Dr. A. J. Steinberg finished third with 341. Keeping up their splendid record, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rossen were next, just one point under third score.

The league's summer activities begin on August 2 at the Hotel Shoreham, when a Mitchell pair movement will be used, play starting at 8:15 p. m. With many high-powered performers out of the field while they attend the nationals, here is a chance for the underdog! There are scores of dependable

players, ranking high above mediocrity, who never seem to win a league game.

Winter Contest Scheduled

In order to award these consistently good players, the league's executive committee will start a contest in September that will run until April. At its conclusion four prizes will be presented, divided as masters and nonmasters, two going to women and two to men. In this manner, each will compete strictly

with his peers, the prizes being awarded on the basis of the highest personal percentages. It would be possible to capture such prizes without having won a game during the season.

Further details of the contest will be announced in the league bulletin.

First Unbreakable Tie

The Capital City Chess Club solved the problem of co-bridge champions by presenting similar

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The Adventures of an Innocent Man Trapped Between Public Relations and the Axis

Tom Treanor, "Destiny's Favorite Correspondent," was P.W.O.L. at El Alamein, covered the fighting fronts in the Far East and Italy, to bring back a light-hearted narrative about one damn thing after another... shining with the heroism of war and with the sturdy humor of our fighting men.

awards to W. R. Garrett and Arthur E. Lane, with the proviso that the first of the pair who won top score in the ensuing series would have his name inscribed on the ever encountered an unbreakable tie.



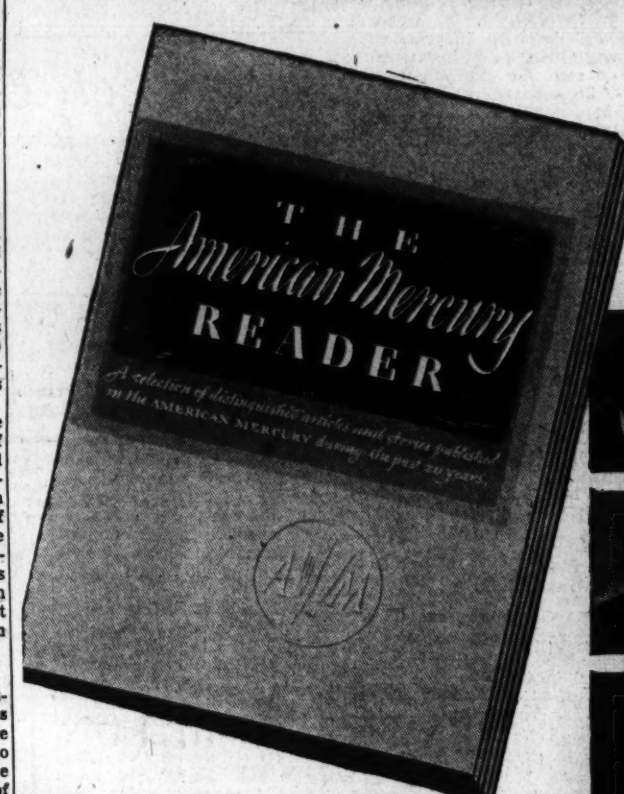
Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace

By Thomas A. Bailey

Here is a critical interpretation of the part played by the United States in making the Treaty of Versailles, with particular attention to Wilson. Especially important is the emphasis on American public opinion in its relationship to the tragic outcome; informed public opinion will be imperative in the difficult days of peacemaking which lie ahead of us. This book is not only a keen evaluation of the peace of 1919, but also an absorbing story of one of the most significant and dramatic episodes in history. \$3.00

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Lifting of Dimouts Enhances Enjoyment of Atlantic Coast

By Cameron Macrae

Almost all of Maine's summer hotels, inns, lodges and cottages are open this summer, in sharp contrast to last season, when fully a third remained closed. Most notable increase in business will be along the magnificent coast, where military restrictions and dimouts led many persons to avoid the area until recently. Normal food supplies at all localities are augmented by lobsters and other sea food fresh from the seas.

The party fishing fleet of Ocean County, N. J., numbering 101 deep-sea craft, have been fully restored to offshore food fishing. The order rescinds the 1938 qualifying rule for deep sea fishing and permits all boats, regardless of size, which fished the Atlantic Ocean prior to Pearl Harbor to resume food fishing for bonita, tuna blue fish, bass, weakfish and croakers to a distance of 8 miles offshore, under Coast Guard ruling.

After two years of taboo, cameras are now permitted on the beach and boardwalk at Ocean City, N. J. With twice as many eating places as in the past few years, the food problem is no longer considered serious. The shuffleboard area, recently enlarged, will now accommodate 74 players at one time and is said to be the largest in any of the northern resorts. "Hobby Haven," the resort's sailing school, now has as students some owners of luxurious cruisers which are on short gas rations. The exceptionally large adult class is be-

ing tutored in the art of the ancient mariner, upon completion of passing master always ready to set over the gear, the duckings generally regarded as an unavoidable part of learning to handle canvas in the wind are unknown.

John Q. Gheen of this city, Richard S. Peach, of Upperville, Va., and Homer Gray, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be judges at this year's Bath County Horse Show, which will take place at Hot Springs, Va., August 12. About 35 classes will be in this year's curtailed, one-day show. Boxes are selling rapidly, as the Community House Hospital, which the show benefits, is a favorite charity of the Valley.

A more attractive southern California will be enjoyed by postwar tourists upon completion of pressing plans, first of which calls for beautification of the white-sanded 40-mile stretch of the Santa Monica Bay shoreline. Dotted along this strand, all within 20 miles of Los Angeles, are the famous resort towns of Santa Monica, Venice, Ocean Park, Playa del Rey, Manhattan, Hermosa and Redondo beaches. Also planned are widening of beaches with sand spread from nearby dunes.

Promising to surpass the long list of colorful events that have for many years preceded it, the thirty-fourth Annual Baby Parade at Wildwood, N. J., will be held on the morning of August 4th. As in past years, hundreds of children, many floats, and a large number of bands, will participate in the event.

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Author of "GENERAL MACARTHUR"

How did this simple, plain-talking Kansan become the Supreme Commander of the greatest army in the history of the world? What does General "Ike" HAVE that made destiny choose him to pit his forces against Hitler?

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DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

Chillers For Hot Day Hawkshaws With Books

"Escape the Night," by Mignon G. Eberhart. Random House, \$2.

Serena Marsh takes a vacation from her New York job to visit her old home on California's beautiful Monterey Peninsula and discovers three corpses, one after another. Naturally the police are a trifle suspicious, especially when sister Amanda exhibits anything but sisterly love in the emergency.

Coroner's Report: Mrs. Eberhart has a lovely time showing what happens when a bunch of dear old friends take to murdering one another. As usual she pours on love interest with a lavish hand. Good woman's magazine serial stuff.

"The Secret of the Spa," by Charles L. Leonard. Crime Club, \$2.

Paul Kilgerrin, one of the most ruthless and uncompromising of the private detectives, is on another tough assignment for Army Intelligence involving a fiendish plan to make dope fiends out of our soldiers and defense workers. Coroner's Report: Kilgerrin has no use for the schoolboy sportsman's code that makes some intelligence officers unable to cope with callous killers out to wreck America. He gets results any way he can. Good and tough.

"Trial by Murder," by Grace Hoster. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.

Tor Sigmund, beautiful Viking daughter of a wealthy Norwegian-American, is accused and tried for murder to her extreme annoyance as she is a busy woman and furthermore doesn't like jails. She tells the story herself from the point of view of a female rampant who regards men and all court procedure as just plain silly. Coroner's Report: The solution of this introduces a new wrinkle in murder motives. You may not believe it, but the story has enough suspense to hold interest to the end even though Tor herself sometimes sounds a little silly.

"The Crooking Finger," by Cleve F. Adams. Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2.

Rex McBride, a private dick from Los Angeles, invades the wilds of the Nevada gambling country to investigate the sudden demise of a colleague engaged in a ticklish job. The case is wide open and nobody likes Rex, including the police. Before he gets through, he rips the place open even wider than it was before. Coroner's Report: Not a pretty picture of the wild West as it is today but full of as much excitement as any movie of the old frontier. Even the forces of law and order take pot shots at Rex. Strong stuff for tough customers.

"Murder a Mile High," by Elizabeth Dean. Crime Club, \$2.

Emma Marsh, who usually operates in Boston, is visiting her friend, Mary Pintel (you know her from the festival at Golden City, Colo., when the leading tenor meets an untimely end. The local constabulary is not only casual but given to playing practical jokes. Coroner's Report: The plot of this one is over-complicated and too involved to follow very seriously.

Electrician at Lighting Fighter station of the Eighth Fighter Command, England, Sgt. Robert Rosenbaum, son of Mrs. Caroline Rosenbaum, 5213 Cathedral ave. nw., has the job of keeping the base lights in working order and the power lines in repair.

By Clip Boutell

I feel wonderful; I did not see a book publisher for three weeks. But I did some reading, slowly, on my own time, savoring two remarkable novels: "The History of Rome Hawks" by Joseph Stannley Pennell and "Boston Adventure" by Jean Stafford. Let's hear no more about the doldrums of contemporary creative writing.

Before I had even had time to warm the chair in front of my typewriter on my return, I kept a breakfast date with Ray Josephs, the author of "Argentine Diary," and I listened appalled to his interpretation of the political situation in Buenos Aires. Small, dark, well-informed, Mr. Josephs spent four years in Argentina as a correspondent, pulling out this spring just ahead of the police who had somehow heard that his book was to be published.

Roland Young Biography Coming

Roland Young, the actor, has just signed a contract with Houghton Mifflin to write and illustrate the story of his life under the title "Stumbling Upstairs." . . . Syd Hoff (Russell Mueney) calls him "The Proust of the Bronx" in selecting the best of his cartoons for the Dial Press. The collection will be called "Feeling No Pain." . . . If you know a child of nursery school age, a copy of "How Many" will be more than welcome. It is the moppet's "Mathematics for the Million."

J. P. Marquand, new judge of the Book-of-the-Month Club, remarked at his first meeting of the board: "It's wonderful to be on the other side of the fence and pass judgment on other people's work." . . . I hear that "Labor Baron: A Portrait of John L. Lewis" by James A. Wheeler (Morrow-August 2) is going to cause a stir. . . . After reading "The Little Girl" by Dorothea Cornwell in the current issue of Story magazine, I am even more anxious to see her novel which won the 10-grand prize. She's good.

There is quite a story back of "The Bears' Basic History of the U. S.," which appears on the stands for the first time on August 1 in the New Home Library. Freeman (Doc) Lewis originally announced the New Home Library plan to the book trade back in 1942. He received a call from Charles Beard. The historian approved of the general plan, but said that he was puzzled by the omission of any title on American history. Doc replied that he had been unable to get just the right man for such a volume and asked Professor Beard if he had any suggestions. "How would you like a basic history written by Mary and myself?" asked the historian. And Doc jumped at the chance.

Then word began to get around about the book, and one publisher after another got in touch with the Bears to ask for the original edition. Doc turned down all offers until Milo Stulliff suggested that it might be a dividend of the Literary Guild, if the Guild could have the book at a higher price for at least 80 days. Doc felt that this decision was up to the authors because of the money involved. "Young man," said Charles Beard, when the question was put to him, "my living expenses are the same today as in 1917, and my income has increased considerably. It is entirely up to you."

The pay-off: this highly important work of 520 pages will be published first at the reprint price of 60 cents. Later in the year it will be distributed in an illustrated edition as a dividend by the Book-of-the-Month Club and finally will be published as a deluxe volume by Doubleday in November at \$3.50, thus completely reversing the usual publishing procedure. John Gould, who wrote about "Satchel-Eye" Dyer in a recent issue of the N. Y. Times magazine, is certainly worth watching. . . .

CRAFT PATTERNS BY A. NEELY HALL



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* From sixteen months on, a child needs a wagon. Here is a sturdy model of wood, proportioned to him. It will serve all purposes of play transport. Send for Craft Pattern 1135 for building details.

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* Junior will be a happy boy with this modern cowboy horse. It is a simple project when you have the help of Craft Pattern 1123 with its full-size patterns, cut-out and building. Add as many toys as you like. Incidentally, the ducks make good lawn ornaments.



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* An old favorite of the nursery is now new. You can make it quickly with Craft Pattern 1121, since the pony's head is shown all size, ready to snap onto a bar head. The pattern shows the assembly.

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Bookman Vacations—With Books



VICTORY BABY OF THE WEEK. Lieut. W. J. Costello had the news of his son's birth a half-hour before it took place. That was because of the different time in Hawaii where he received the message and Washington where the son, now 13 months old, was born. To celebrate, Lieutenant Costello bought a bond for his son. Since then, he has been with the infantry in combat, in New Guinea. Mrs. Costello lives with her parents in Glenn Dale, Md.

The Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart
Stamps may be enjoyed without stamp columns, Mr. Coy said. He also recounted some experiences of his residence in the Philippines and spoke of the rehabilitation of the islands as soon as the war is over. The exhibition by Alexander Halperson was of stamps of Italy. At the meeting on Tuesday there will be an auction sale.

An effort to establish a stamp description chart, listing stamps by a table of symbols, is meeting opposition. It is doubtful if any set rule could be established to show the condition of stamps. This new idea is being sponsored by the American Philatelic Society, hoping to secure a better knowledge of stamps. To attach too much importance to an elaborate system of description seems pointless. Stamp collecting is, first of all, a pastime or hobby with no need for extravagant codes.

There are now only 21 commemorative stamps on the sales list at the Philatelic Agency. The three stamps last taken off sale are the 3-cent Golden Gate, issued for the International Exposition at San Francisco, released February 18, 1939, 114,439,800 printed; the 3-cent Wyoming Statehood, issued on the 40th anniversary of the admission of Wyoming to Statehood, released July 10, 1940, at Cheyenne, Wyo., 50,034,400 printed; the 3-cent Coronado Centennial, issued on the 40th anniversary of the Coronado Expedition, released at Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 7, 1940, 60,943,700 printed.

Schedule
Tuesday, Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., Thomson Community Center, 12th and L. sts. nw.
The Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, met Tuesday evening at the Thomson Community Center. Wayne Coy, assistant to the publisher of The Washington Post, discussed wartime restrictions on paper and the effect on the press. The greatly curtailed supply of paper has caused a reduction in many features as to space and many have been eliminated entirely, while many columns of advertising have been refused. The press recognizes the news value of

HOME FUN

FUN WITH A BOTTLE
1. Find a bottle with flat sides and find a board long enough to span the top of a pail. Then, about 5 inches from one end of the board, cut a square notch to fit the neck of the bottle under the top rim.
2. Shove the neck of the bottle into the notch and refused. The water will overflow.
3. Insert the cork without admitting air.
4. Hit the cork with a hammer, gently at first, then a little harder each time until you burst the bottle.
You will be surprised how easily you burst the bottle. If, for example, your blow is 20 pounds per square inch on the water under the cork, this force is transmitted in all directions equally and undiminished by the water. If then the area of the inside of the bottle is, say, 25 square inches, the total bursting force is 25x20 or 500 pounds.

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Take a Veteran Fishing

By Walter Haight

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, discussing the European conflict, expressed it as fighting to "get this over with so that we can get home and go fishing." That quotation gave an idea to Johnny Mock, capable all-outdoors editor of the Pittsburgh Press, and it should sweep the country. Mock passed the word along to me and I second the motion. So will you.

For those on the other side of the ocean it will be some time before they have a chance to follow in the footsteps of Isaac Walton, at least in home waters. There are, however, a number of boys back from active duty who are in shape to cast a plug or fly or wet a line. Under Mock's plan here's a chance to bring cheer, encouragement and inspiration, while time heals the ravages of war.

"Take a wounded veteran fishing." Make that your slogan. Let's all share our next fishing trip with one or more of these heroes so they can be counted in on the fun of feeling a tug on the line.

Quartered at Walter Reed Hospital and Bethesda Naval Hospital there are many wounded veterans who are former fishermen, but who are now miles away from their home waters. They are in condition to fish in our streams, rivers and bay. All they need is a helping hand from sportsmen.

I believe that the necessary arrangements could be made at these various hospitals. I talked to one officer from Walter Reed and he thought the idea was excellent.

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